

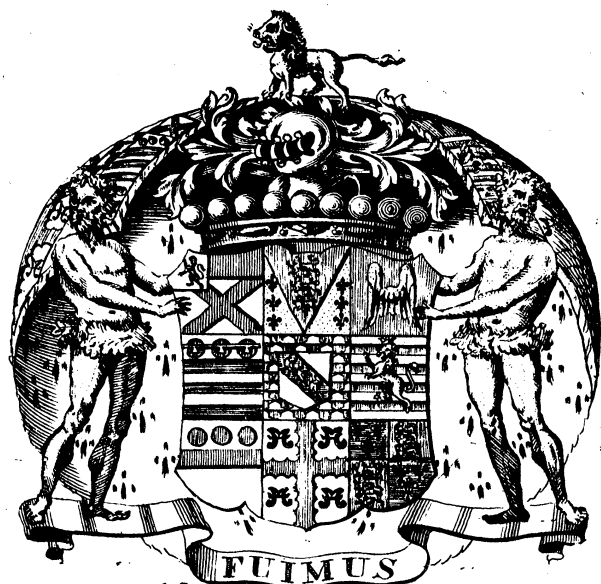
The excellent and pleasant
worke of Iulius Soli-
nus Polyhistor.
(...)

Contayning the noble actions of hu-
maine creatures, the secretes & prouidence
of nature, the description of Countries, the
maners of the people: with many meruailous things
and strange antiquities, seruing for the benefitt
and recreation of all sorts of
persons.

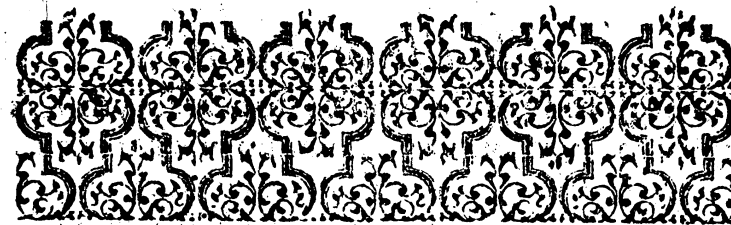
*Translated out of Latin into English, by
Arthur Golding. Gent.*



At London
Printed by I. Charlewoode for Tho-
mas Hacket. 1587.



*The Right Hon^{ble} Charles Viscount Bruce of
Amphill (son & Heir Apparent of Thomas Earl
of Ailesbury) & Baron Bruce of Whorleton*



THE LIFE OF SOLI- NVS, VVRITTEN BY IOHN CAMERTES.



Here is no certain-
tie left in writing by them
that are skilfull, in what
time *Iulius Solinus* flourish-
ed. which thing I beleue
to haue happened because
the monuments of such as
writ after him perished al-
most vniuersally, at such time as the barbarous na-
tions made hauock of all things. I maruel that the
cōpiler of the Supplement of Chronicles (in all o-
ther respectes a base wryter,) hath reported that
this *Solinus* flourished in the time of *Augustus Caesar*
to whom he surmisseth him to haue dedicated hys
Polyhistor. For it is euident that in this woorke,
Solinus maketh mentiō of the Emperor *Vespasians*
dooings. Furthermore, hee speaketh of *Suetonius*
Paulinus, whō *Plinie* saw as he witnesseth himself.
Besides this, *Solinus* hath drawn almost all his mat-
ter out of *Plinies* fountaines, and yet neuerthelesse
in wryting these things, hee desireth hys freende
A.ii. in

The life of Solinus.

in the beginning of his worke, to beare wyth hys simplicitie. But forasmuch as he no where maketh mention of *Plinie*, (by whom he was furthered) I coniecture that *Solinus* wrate this work while *Plinie* was yet aliue. And therevppon (by likelihoode) it comesto passe, that hee made no mention of hys author at that time liuing. By like reason it might fall out, that *Plinie* no where maketh mention of *Dioscorides* a famous wrighter of the same time that he was, when notwithstanding it is apparant, that *Plinie* borrowed many thinges out of him into his work. The same fault also might bee imputed to *Dioscorides* (for it might bee founde in *Ammon* which of them purloyned from other) if hee suppressing the name of *Plinie*, haue filched so manie thinges out of him. They that haue written moste precisely of the liues and manners of *Xenophon* and *Plato*, and sundry other things of thē, report that in al the nūbers of Volumes which eche of thē wrate, neyther *Plato* made once mention of the name of *Xenophon*, nor *Xenophon* of the name of *Plato*.

*Beleeue we such is Ennies kind, that Readers very feeld.
To wryters in their present times deserued thanks do yeeld.
For Enny feedeth on the quick: but when that men be dead,
The sting of Ennie stints, and hath no poison more to shead.*

Which saying of *Naso* is very true. What may be sayd of *Macrobius*, who diuers times taketh whole leaues out of *Gellius*? Or of *Placidus*, who boroweth of *Seruius*? or of *Acron*, who stealh

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leth from *Porphyrio*? What shall wee say of sixe hundred others, who in long treatises, suppressing the names of them from whom they borrowed them, haue word for word attributed all things to themselves? No mā doubteth but that *Aulus Gellius* the very Diamond of the Latin tongue, profited greatly by reading *Linie*, and yet he wil not in any wise that *Linie* the prince of Latin Historiographers, should be partaker of his Nights. Yet am I not of the opinion of some mē, which thinke that *Solinus* made no mention of *Plinie*, in hope that *Plinies* works should vtterly haue perished, & so his collections onely haue remained, and in proesse of time no mā shold haue bin able to discover his filchings, as *Florus* & *Iustine* are thought to haue trauelled to the like end & purpose. would God there were none other cause then this of the losse of so many good Authors. Then to passe ouer the Greekes by the way, the monuments of *Cato*, *Varro*, *Nigidius*, *Salust*, *Higinius*, *Celsus*, *Ennius*, *Furius*, *Yarrius*, *Actius*, *Neuius*, and *Pacuius*, all noble Authors, (which now are perished, to the great hinderaunce of Students) shoulde haue remained vnto this day. But howsoeuer the case stādeth, *Solinus* courteously confesseth, that whatsoeuer he hath comprehended in hys Polyhistor, proceedeth out of most allowable Authors, & he chalengeth nothing for his owne, in as much as (sayth he) the diligence of men in olde time hath beene such, that nothing hath continued vntouched to

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our dayes. And againe he sayth plainly, that hee leaueth the auouching of the trueth of thinges, to such Authors as hee hath followed in this worke. Neither is it to be vpbraided to *Solinus* as a shame, that hee hath euery where followed *Plinie*, more then *Virgill* is to be found fault with for translating into his worke the verses of the auncient Poets, & specially of *Homer*. For it is no small commendation to counterfet singulerly a singuler Author.

That *Solinus* was a Romaine, it is to be coniectured both by his phrased of wryting, and also for that commonly when occasion serueth to speake of the Romaines, hee is wont in most places to call them our men, or my countrymen. Not onely the latter wryters, (as *Sipontinus*, *Perottus*, *Domitius*, *Calderinus*, *Angelus Politianus*, *Hermolaus Barbarus*, *Ianus Parrhasius*, and diuers others such like, whom not without cause a man might account among the auncient wryters.) But *Seruius* also in his seconde booke vpon *Virgills* Husbandry, and *Priscian*, two of the fixe notable Gramarians, haue cited the authoritie of *Solinus* by name. Also the interpreter of *Dennis*, (whither it were *Priscian* or *Rhemnius*) hath oftentimes put whole sentences of *Solinus* in his verses. If I be not deceiued, all that which *Macrobius* reciteth of the diuision of the yee, and of the odde dayes, are *Solinus*s. Moreouer, the Doctores of the Church, *Ierom*, *Ambrose*, and *Austen*, and other Doctores also, haue many times borrowed sentences worde for worde out of *Solinus*.

There

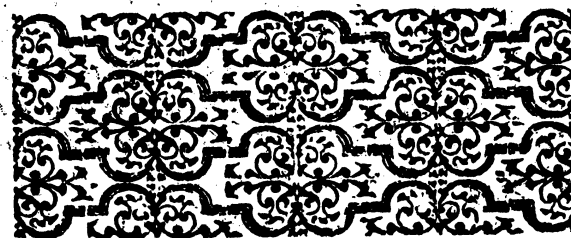
The life of Solinus.

There are some that terme *Solinus* by the name of *Plinies* Ape, in like manner as *Iulius Capitolinus Plinius Cacilius*, and *Sidonius Apollinaris* reporte, that *Titian* was called the Ape of the Orators, and *Arulen* the Ape of the Stoicks. But these men consider not, that such are wont to be called Apes, as eyther repeate things writtē by others altogether in the same order without alteration, or els such as counterfet, not the Authors but theyr shadowes. But *Solinus* hath so followed *Plinies* phrase, that (vnder correction bee it spoken) there may scarce any other be found, that hath approched neerer to the maiestie of *Plinies* stile. He intituled his Booke (as is found in certaine old Coppies) to his freend *Autius*, to who also he deliuered it to be corrected. Some hold opinion, that he left other monumēts also of hys wyt, which eyther by force of time are perished, or els perchance lie hyd in some blinde corner among Mothes.

Finis.

A.4.

C.Iulius



¶ C. Iulius Solinus sendeth hartie
commendations to his freende
Autius.

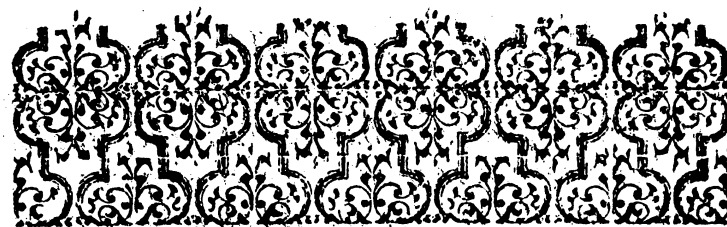


As much as certain persons rather of too much eagernesse then of good will, haue hasted to snatch up this little peece of worke that I was in hande withall, and haue pulished it, beeing yet unpulished, before the matter that I had begunne, could be fullie finished: & now

also do blazze abroad in corrupted copies, the things that are disallowed, as though they had bene well allowed: slightlie ouerpasing such things as by further aduise haue bene added for the increase of knowledge: Least peraduenture such a rude and vnperfect booke should be brought vnto your bandes as a booke by mee well overlooked: I haue sent you this worke in such sort, as you may knowe it to bee by myne owne aduise set in order. First, for that the proceesse of the whole discourse was to be referred to your discretion, and secondlie to the intent that the ifauorednesse of that rustie publication might by the true edition bee abolished. The style of this worke therefore shall be Polyhistor. For it is my mind that the title which I had purposed vppon at the beginning, (that is to say, A collection of things woorthy remembrance) should be abolished with the rest of those things that I haue disallowed. Wherefore when you shall compare this Epistle with the Epistle which is in the beginning of the other coppie, you shall understande that I haue made the same account of you, as of him to whom I haue dedicated the whole substance of my trauell.

Farewell.

The



THE EPIS- TLE DEDICATORIE of the Author written to the *same Autius.*



As much as I understande, that both in fauourable perusing the dooings of other men, and also in knowledge of the liberall Sciences, you excell all others, wherof I my self also haue had so good experience, so as I cannot seeme to haue presumed vnadvisedly vpon your courtesie, any further then becometh me: I thought to dedicate the web of thys my little worke specially vnto you, as at whose hande I hoped eyther for your learnings sake to bee the sooner allowed, or for your courtesies sake to bee the easier borne withall. The booke is framed to a breefenesse, and (as farre as reason woulde suffer) so moderatlye abridged, that there is not in it, eyther too lauash a-

B.

aboun-

Epistola Dedicatoria.

boundaunce, or to niggardly skantnesse. And if you consider it aduisedly, you shall finde it rather leuened with knowledge, then uernished with eloquence. For I confesse my selfe to haue studied earnestly certaine choyse Bookes, to the intent to digresse further of fro things knowne, and to make longer tariance in things more strange. Recitall of places occupyeth the most part of this worke, as whereunto the whole matter is somewhat inclined of it selfe. And heereof I minded in such wyse to entreate, as I might set out the platts of the famous Lands, & the notable Bayes of the Sea, euery one in theyr order, keeping the accustomed distinction of the world.

Also I haue interlaced many things some what differing (but not disagreeing) from the matter, to the intent that (if nothing els, yet at least wyse) the varietie it selfe myght ease the wearines of the Readers. Heerewythall I haue expressed the natures of men and other lyuing things. And not a few things are added concerning straunge Trees and Stones: concerning the shapes of farborne people: and concerning the diuersities of customes of unknown nations. Moreouer, there are diuers things worthy to be intreated of, which to passe over, I thought had beene a poynt of negligence, inasmuch as they be auouched by the authority of most allowed wyters, which thing inesppecially I would your wysedome shoulde understand. For what can wee challenge properly for our owne, sith the diligence of menne in olde tyme hath beene such, that nothyng hath remayned vntouched

Epistola Dedicatoria.

unto our dayes. VVherefore I beseech you waygh not the credite of this woorke that I put foorth, in the ballance of thys present tyme. For I ensuing the print of the olde stampe, thought good rather to take my choyse of all the olde opinions, then to alter them. Therefore if any of these thynges shall sound otherwyse to your vnderstanding, then I wyssh they shold: I pray you beare wyth my vnskyfulnes, and let those Authors which I haue followed stande to the auouching of the trueth. And euen as they that drawe the Images of men, setting all the rest aside, doo first and formost proportion out the head, & meddle not with portraying out the other limbes before they haue taken theyr begynning (as yee woulde say) at the very topcastle of shape and proportion: So wyll I also take my begynning at the heade of the world, (that is to weete) the Cittie of Rome. And although the best learned Authors haue left nothyng that may bee spoken a newe to the prayse thereof, and that therefore it be almost a superfluous matter to trace the pathe, that hath beene troden ouer in so many Chronicles. yet neuertheles, because it shal not be altogether ouer slipped, I wyll set forth the Originall thereof wyth as much faythfulnesse as may be.

Farewell.

B.ii.

The

The fyrst Chapter of Caius Iulius Solinus Polyhi- stor, entreateth of the first foundation of the Cittie Rome.



Here are some which <sup>Opinions con-
cerning the
name of Rome.</sup> would haue it seeme, that
the name of Rome was
giuen first of all by *Enan-
der*: who finding there a
Towne built before by the
young men of *Latium* which
they called *Valentia*, kept
the signification of the first
name, & called it in *Greece*

Rhome, which is the same that *Valentia* is in *Latine*.
And soasmuch as the *Arcadians* planted themselues
there vppon the highest toppe of an Hill, it came to
passe that euer after the *Latines* termed the strongest
places of *Citties* by the name of *Arces*. *Heraclides* is
of opinion, that after the taking of *Troy*, certaine *A-
chiues* came by the *Riuer Tyber*, and arrived in the
place where *Rome* is nowe: and that afterwarde by
perswasion of one *Rome* a noble Lady (who was pry-
soner among them and at y^e time in they^r companie)
they did set fire on their Shippes, settled themselues
to abide, reared the wals, and called the Towne *Rome*,
after the name of the Ladie. *Agathocles* wyrteth,
that it was not this *Rome* the prisoner as is also said,
but the daughter of *Ascanius* and graundchild to *Ae-
neas*, that was the cause of this foresaid name of thys
Cittie. There is also registred a peculiar name of
Rome: but it is not lawfull to be published, soasmuch
as it is enacted among other secretes of our *Ceremo-
nies*.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

nice, that it should not be blazed abroad, to the intent that the reuerence giuen to the inacted secrecie, might abolish the knowledge thereof. And *Valerius Soranus* (because he durst be so bold as to disclose it contrary to the Law) was put to death in recompence of his ouerliberall talke. Among our auncientest Religions, we worship the Chappell of Angerona, to whom wee doo sacrifice befoze the * twelfth day of the Calends of Ianuarie, which Goddesse (as the Gouernour of Silence) hath her Image there with mouth closed, and lippes sealed fast together. As concerning the times of the building of the Cittie, it hath rayled doubtfull questions, inasmuch as certayne things were builded there long befoze the time of *Romulus*. For *Hercules* (according to the bowe that hee had made for the punishing of *Cacus*, and the recouerie of his Dren,) dedicated an Altar to his ffather *Iupiter*, whom he surnamed *Indiger*. This *Cacus* inhabited a place named *Salines* whereas is now the Gate called *Trigemina*. Who (as *Coelius* reporteth) being sent to ward by *Tarchon* the Tyrhenian (to whom he came of Ambassade from King *Marsias*, accompanied with *Megales* the Phrygian) brake out of prison, and returning from whence he came, rayled a greater puissance, and subdued all the Country about the Riuer *Vulturnus* & *Campane*. Wherewith being not content, as he attempted the conquest of those thinges that were come in possession of *Aradians*, he was vanquished by *Hercules*, who by chaunce was there at the same time. And the *Sabines* receyuing *Megales* again, were taught by him the art of *Wyrdspelling*. *Hercules* also hauing learned of *Nicostrate* the mother of *Euander* (who for her skill in prophesying, was also called *Carmentis*) that he should become immortall, erected an Altar to his owne maiestie, which among our Bishops is had in

* That is about the 19. day of December.

The time of the buildinge of Rome.

Hercules.
Cacus.

Tarchon.

Marsias.

Megales a Phrygian the firste founder of the arte of Bird-spelling among the *Sabines*. *Nicostrate* counted one of the nine Sybilles.

very

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

very great reuerence. Moreover he made the conspect, within the which he taught the *Potits*, howe they shoulde solemnize his rites and ceremonies in offering Dren. *Hercules* Chappell is in the Dre-market, wherein are remaigning the monuments of his banquet and maiestie, even vnto this day. For such a gyft is giuen it from Heauen, that neither dogs nor fyes can enter into the place. For at such time as hee was offering the inwards of his sacrifice, it is sayd that he cursed the God *Myagrus*, and left his Clubbe in the Porche, at the smell whereof dogges ran away, and so it continueth to this howze. The Church also which is called the Treasore of *Saturne*, was builded by his companions in the honoz of *Saturne*, who they had learned to haue bene an inhabiter of that Country. Furthermore they named the Hill where now is *Capitol*, *Saturnes Hill*. Of the Castle also which they builded, they named the Gate *Saturnes Gate*, which after ward was called *Pandagate*. At the foote of the Hill *Capitoline*, was the dwelling of *Carmentis*, and there is nowe the Chappell of *Carmentis*, wherof the Gate of *Carmentis* taketh his name. As for *Wallace* it is not to be doubted but that the *Arcadians* were founders thereof, who also befoze that time builded the Towne *Palanteum*, which the *Aborigens* inhabited a whyle, but after ward (for the noysomnesse of the fenne and marrys which the *Tyber* running by it had made) left it vp and remoued to *Rhæatee*. There are that thinke this Hill tooke his name of the bleating of sheepe by chaunging of Letters, or of *Pale* the Goddesse of sheepehearbes, or (as *Silenus* proueth) of *Pallas* the daughter of *Hyperboreus*, whom *Hercules* deslowed on that Hill. But howsoever these thyngs agree: it is manifest that the glorie of the Romaine name did chiefly spring out of that luckye foresoken: specially seeing that the account of the parts

Hercules Chappell, and the institution of his Ceremonies.

Myagrus the God of Fflies.

The Treasorie of *Saturne*.

The dwelling of *Nicostrate*.

Wherof the Romaine Pallace tooke that name.

* That is to say of *Romulus*.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

bringeth good reason to ground the trueth vpon. For (as *Varro* a most erquisite Autho^r affirmeth) *Romulus* the sonne of *Mars* and *Rhea Silvia*, or (as diuers other suppose) of *Mars* and *Ilia*, builded Rome. And at the first Rome was called square, because it was plat- ted out by line and leuell. It beginneth at the Groue that is in the floze of *Apollo*, and endeth at the vpper brew of *Cacus* staires, where as was *h* cotage of *Fau- stulus*. And there dwelled *Romulus* that luckily layd the foundation of the walles in the 18. yere of his age, the * eleuenth Calends of May betweene two & thre of the clock, as *Lucius Tarutius* the famous Mathema- tick hath left in wytyng. *Jupiter* being at that time in *Pisces*: *Saturne*, *Venus*, *Mars*, & *Mercurie* in *Scor- pio*: the Sonne in *Taurus*: and the Moone in *Lybra*. And it was euer after kept for a custome, that no sa- crifice should be slayne by men on they^r birth dayes, to the intent that that day should be pure from blood- shed. The signification whereof (men holde opinion) was taken of the deliuerance of *Ilia*. The said *Ro- mulus* raigned thirty and seauen yeres. He ledde the first tryumph that euer was. And first hee tryumphed ouer the *Geninenses*, and spoyled *Acron* they^r King, whose Armour he first dedicated to *Iupiter Feretrius*, and hung it vp in hys Temple, terming it by *h* name of a rich spoyle. Secondly he triumphed ouer the *An- tenuates*: and lastly ouer the *Vientes*. Finally at *h* fien of *Caprea* he vanished away, the * *Mones* of *Iuly*.

Now will I shew in what places the other Kinges dwelt. *Tatius* dwelt in the Towre where as now is the Temple of *Iuno Moneta*: who in the fift yere af- ter his coming into the Cittie, being murdered by the *Laurents*, departed out of this lyfe, the 27. *Olim- piad*. *Numa* dwelt first on *Quirins* Hill, and after- ward by *Vestaas* Church, in the Court, which yet still beareth

The time of the building of Rome by *Romulus*, the 19. of Aprill.

The first Try- umph.

* The seconde day of Iuly.

Tatius king of the *Sabines*.

Numa Pompili- us the second K. of the *Romains*.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

beareth the same name. Hee raigned 43. yeres, and is buried vnder *Ianiculum*. *Tullus Hostilius* dwelt in *Ve- lia*, where after ward was made the Temple of *Hous- hold Gods*. He raigned two and thirty yeres, and di- ed in the thirty fise *Olympiade*. *Ancus Martius* dwelt in the vpper ende of the holy stræte, wher now is the Temple of the Gods called *Lares*. Hee raigned thirty and foure yeres, and dyed the 41. *Olympiade*. *Tarquine* the elder, dwelt at the Gate *Mugonia*, aboue the New stræte, and raigned seauen and thirty yeres. *Seruius Tullius* dwelt in the *Erquillies* aboue *Olbyes* Hill, and raigned forty and two yeres. *Tarquine* the proude dwelt in the *Erquillies* also, vpon Mount *Pul- lus*, by the *Bæchie* Lake, and raigned twentie & fise yeres. *Cincius* thinketh that Rome was builded in the twelfth *Olympiad*. *Fabius pictor* thinketh it was builded in the eyght. *Nepos* and *Laetarius* approuing the opinions of *Eratoſthenes* and *Apollodorus*) suppose it was builded in the second yere of the seuenth *O-lympiad*. *Pomponius Atticus*, and *Marcus Tullius Cæsar*, hold opinion, that it was builded *h* third yere of the first *Olympiad*. Therefore by conferring our times with the *Grækes*, wee finde that Rome was builded in the beginning of the seauenth *Olympiad*, the foure hundred and thre and thirty yere after the taking of *Troy*. For the gaming of *Olympus* (which *Hercules* made in *h* hono^r of *Pelops* hys great Grand- father by the mothers side,) being left of, was by *Iphiclus* (one of hys posteritic) renewed after the de- struction of *Troy*, the foure hundred and eyght yere. Wherebpon it cometh to passe, that the first *Olym- piad* is reckoned from *Iphiclus*. So letting passe fise *Olimpiads* betweene *Iphiclus* & the building of Rome, of which euery *Olympiad* containeth foure yeres, seeing that Rome was builded in the beginning of the

Tullus Hostilius

Ancus Martius

Tarquine the Elder.

Seruius Tullius.

Tarquine the proude.

Opynions of the time of the build- ing of Rome.

An *Olimpiad* and what it con- taineth.

C. i.

seauenth

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

seauenth Olimpiad, it must needs fall out that there were iust foure hundred thirty and thre yeres betwene the destruction of Troy, and the foundation of Rome. To the pꝛoofe of this argument maketh, that when *Caius Pompeius Gallus*, and *Quintus Veranius* were Consuls, it was the eyght hundred and first yere from the building of the Cittie: which time of theyꝛ Consulshipp was registred in the common Records, to be the two hundredeth and seuenth Olimpiad. Nowe multiplie two hundred and sixe Olimpiads by foure, and they shall amount to eyght hundred and twenty foure yeres, to the which must bee added y^e first yeres of the seauenth Olimpiad, to make vp full twenty and five aboue eyght hundred. Out of the which summe, abate twenty and foure yeres for the sixe Olimpiads that were behind: and the remnant shall appeare to be eyght hundred and one yeres. Wherefoꝛe seeing that the beginning of the two hundred and seauen Olimpiad is accounted for the eyght hundredeth and first yere of the building of the Cittie, it is to bee belieued that Rome was builded the first yere of the seauenth Olimpiad. The which was gouerned by Kinges two hundred and one and forty yeres. The estate of the Eennement was erected the thre hundred and second yere. The first Punick warre was begun the foure hundred fourescore and ninth yere. The second Punick war, the five hundred and thirty five yere. The third Punick warre, the sixe hundred and foure. The warre of the Confederats, the sixe hundred threescore and second yere. Unto the yere that *Hircius* and *Pansa* were Consuls, there had passed seauen hundred and tenne yeres. In the time of whose Consulship, *Caesar Augustus* was created Consull in the eyghteenth yere of his age. Who so behaued himselfe in the entyre of his raigne, that thꝛough hys circumspect-

ness

Of the sundry
gouernments
in Rome.

Caesar Augustus.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

ness, the Emppze of Rome was not onely in quiet, but also safe and free from all danger. The which time was almost alone to be found, wherein warres for the most part had longest discontinuance, and with chiefly flozished. Undoubtedly to the intent that during thys vacation time, when warres ceased, the exercises of vertue should not growe out of vze.

CAP. II.

Of the diuision of the yeere, and of the odde dayes added in the Leape-yeeres.



Bout thys tyme

was the orderly course of the yere perceiued, which from the beginning of the worlde hadde bene deeply hidden in darknesse. For befoꝛe *Augustus Caesar*, men reckoned the yere diuerslie and vncertainely. The Egyptians determined it in foure monethes. The Arcadians in thre. The Acarnanians in sixe. The Lauinians of Italy in thirtene: and this their yere was reported to be of thre hundred threescore and fourteene dayes. The Romaines at the firste, accounted ten monethes for a yere, beginning at March. In so much that in the firste day thereof, they kindled fire on the Altars of *Vesta*, they shifted theyꝛ olde Baye Garlandes for Greene, the Senate and people chose newe Officers, the Patrons serued theyꝛ seruants at the Table, in like sort as the Masters did at the feaste of

C. ii.

Saturne:

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

SATVRNE: the Patrons to the intent thzough this cour-
tesse to prouoke the to y more obedience, the Patrons
as it were to rewarde them in respect of they paynes
taken: specially seeing this moneth is the first, and
chiefe of all the rest, which may wel be proued, in that
the fist moneth from it was called *Quintilis*, & when
the full number was fulfilled. December did close vp
the whole circuit within the thzee hundred and foure
day. For at that time thys number of dayes accom-
plished the yeere, so that sixe monethes were of thirty
dayes a peece, and the other foure had thirty and one
a peece. But forasmuch as that account befoze the
comming of *Numa* differed from the course of the
Moone, they supplied the yeere to the computati-
on of the Moone, by putting thereto one and fiftye
dayes. To the intent therfoze to make vp full twelue
monethes, they tooke from eche of the sayd sixe mo-
nethes one day, and put them to these one and fiftye,
and so made inst fiftye and seauen, the which were de-
uided into two monethes, whereof the one contained
twentie and nine dayes, the other twenty and eyght.
So the yeere began to haue thzee hundred fiftye & sixe
dayes. Afterward, when they perceiued the yeere to
be vnadvisedly determined within the foresayd dates,
forasmuch as it appeared that the Summe finished not
hys ful course in the Zodiack, befoze y thzee hundredth
thzeescore and fift day, wyth the ouerplus welneere of
a quarter of a day: they added that quarter and fenne
dayes, to the intent the yeere should consist of ful thzee
hundred thzeescore and sixe dayes, and the fourth part
of a day. Whereunto they were the rather induced
for obseruing the odde number, which (according to
the doctrine of *Pythagoras*) ought to be preferred in all
things.

And heerevpon it commeth to passe, that January
for

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for hys odde dayes is dedicated to the Gods supernal,
and February for hys euen dayes as vnlucky is allot-
ted to the Gods infernall. Therefore when as thys
order of account seemed allowable to the whole world,
for the exacter keeping of the sayd quarter, it was of
diuers Nations diuersly added, and yet it could neuer
be bzought to passe, to fal out euen with ths time. The
Greekes abated out of euery yeere eleuen dayes, and
the fourth part of a day: which beeing eyght tymes
multiplied, they reserued to the ninth yeere, to the
intent that the number of nine beeing gathered into
one grosse somme, might be deuided into 3. monethes
of thirty dayes a peece. The which being restored a-
gaine the ninth yeere, made foure hundred forty and
foure dayes, which they called odde or superfluous
dayes. The Romaines liked well of this reckoning at
the first. But afterward mistaking it in respect of the
euen number; they neglected it, and within short space
forgot it, committing the order of the addition to the
Priestess: who to pleasure the tolegatherers in they
accounts, did after they owne fancy shorten or leng-
then the yeere as they lysted.

Whyle thinges stood in this case, and that the
manner of adding was sometime too short, and some-
time too long, or els dissembled and let slip altogether:
it happened oftentimes that the monethes which had
beene woont to passe in Winter, fell one whyle in
Sommer time, and another while in the fall of y lease.
Caius Caesar therefore to the intent to set a stay in this
variablenesse, did cutte of all this turmoyling of the
tymes. And that the error foreslipped myght be redu-
ced to some certaine staiednesse: he added twenty and
one dayes and sixe houres at a time, by meanes wher-
of the monethes being bzawn backe to they accusto-

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med,

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med places, might from thenceforth keepe theyr *D*inarie and appointed seasons. That onely yere ther-foze had thre hundred and foure and forty daies, and all the rest after ward had thre hundred threescore and five daies, and six howres. This notwithstanding, then also was a default committed by *Priestes*. For whereas order was taken that they shoulde euerye foure yere adde one daie, which ought to haue bene done at the ende of the fourth yere, before the fift yere began, they reckoned it in the beginning of the fourth yere, and not in the ende. By meanes wherof, in thirtie and six yeres, whereas nine daies had ben sufficient, twelue daies were reckoned. The which being espied, *Augustus* reformed in this wise. He commaunded that twelue yeres should passe without leape, to the intent y those thre daies aboue thenine, which were superfluously added, might by this means be recompensed. Uppon which discipline was after-ward grounded the order of all times. Notwithstand- ing, albeit that for these and many other things, we may thinke our selues beholding to the raigne of *Augustus*, who was almost pærellesse in his gouernment: yet there are to be found so manie mis-fortunes in his life, that a manne can not easily discerne whither hee were more miserable or happy. First, for that in his sute to his Uncle for the Lieutenantship of the hoys- men, *Lepidus* the Tribune was preferred before him, not without a certaine foyle of his first attempts. Secondly, for that he was greatlie anoyed by the author- ritie of *Antony* ioyned with him in the office of the *Chæmen*, and with the battell at *Philippo*. Thirdly for the hatred that hee raised against himselfe for pro- clayming the *Problemen* Traytors: The disheriting of *Agrippa*, (borne after the decease of his Father) whom he had adopted before to be his Sonne, and the great

The mis-fortunes of the Emperour *Augustus*.

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great repentance he tooke thereof after ward, for the desire he had vnto him. His shipwacks in *Sicill*: his shamefull lurking in a Cæue there: the often muti- nies of his Souldiours against him: the thought hee tooke in the siege of *Perusium*: the detecting of hys * Daughters aduoutrie, and of the intent hee had to * *Hernanie* was *Julia*. murder him: and (as shamefull a matter as y other) the infamie of his *Pæce*, blamed for the death of her Sonnes: the græse of his solitarinesse for the losse of his Childzen, which was not a cozie alone: The pe- stilence y raigned in the Cittie. The famine through all *Italic*, in the time of his warres in *Illick*: the nar- rowe shifts that he was giuen to for want of Soul- diours: the crazednes of his body which was alwaies sicklie: the spightfull discention of *Nero* hys Wyues Sonne: the vnfaithfull imaginations of his wife and her Sonne *Tiberius*: and manie other things of the same sort.

Notwithstanding, as though the World hadde be- wailed this mans ende, the euils hanging ouer mens heades, were shewed before by tokens nothing doubt- full. For one *Fausa* a woman of the meaner sorte, brought forth at one burthen foure Twinnes, two Sonnes, and as manie Daughters: prognosticatinge by her monstrous fruitfulnessse, the great calamitie that was to come. Whobeit that *Trogus* the wypter of *Histories* affirmeth that seauen are borne together at one burthen in *Egypt*: which thing in that Country is not so great a wonder, soasmuch as the *Ryuer Nilus* with his fruitfull water, maketh plentifull, not onelie the soile of the grounde, but also mens bodyes. Wee reade that *Cneus Pompeius* did shewe openly in the Theater at *Rome*, one *Eutichis* a woman of *Asia*, with her twentie Childzen, which she was cer- tainlie knowne to haue bene deliuered of at three

Foretokens of the death of *Augustus*.

Monstruous fruitfulnessse of Women.

Twentie Childre at three child beddes.

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burthens onello. And therefore I thinke it expedient to treate in thys place concerning the generation of Man.

CAP. III.

Of Man and of his byrth : of men of wonderfull strength : and of the Stone Alektorius, or the Cockstone.



Or inasmuch as

we are minded to make a note of thinges woorthie to be touched, concerning living creatures, as y^e Countreies of eche of them severally shal put vs in remembrance. Reason would we should begin chiefly at that

creature which nature hath preferred before al others in iudgement of vnderstanding, and capacitie of wisdomie. Of Women, some bee barren for ever : other some by change of Husbandes become fruitfull. Many beare but one Childe : and diuers bring forth eyther onely Males, or onelie Females. After fiftie yeres the fruitfulness of them all is at a point : but Men begette Children untill they be fourescore, like as King *Masinissa* begat his Sonne * *Mesymathnus*, when he was of the age of fourescore and sixe yeres. *Caro* when he was full fourescore yere old and upward, begat the Grandfather of *Caro* that killed himselfe at *Vtica*, vpon the Daughter of his Client *Salonius*. Thys is also found to be of a truth, that when two are conceived

He was also called Methymnus.

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ceiued one somewhat after another, the Woman goeth out her full time of them both : like as hath beene scene in *Hercules* and his brother *Iphiclus*, who being carryed both in one burthen, had notwithstanding like distance of time betwene their birthes, as there was distance betwene their begetting. And likewise in a wench called *Proconesia*, who committing aduoutry with two sundry men, was deliuered of a payre of Twinnes eche of them resembling his Father. This *Iphiclus* begat *Iolaus*, who entering the Iland *Sardinia* and there alluring vnto concord the wauering minds of the inhabitants, builded *Olbia* and other Greeke Townes. They which after his name were called *Iolenses*, reared a Temple ouer his Tombe, because he folowing the vertues of his Uncle, hadde deliuered *Sardinia* from manie euilles. The tenth day after conception will by some paine put the Mothers in remembrance that they be with Child. For from that tyme forthward, their heads shall begin to be disquieted, and their sight shal waxe dimme. Also the appetite of their Stomack shall abate, and they shall beginne to leaue meate. It is agreed vpon among all men, that of the whole flesh, the first part that is formed is the harte, and that it increaseth vnto the threescore and fift day, and afterwarde diminisheth againe : and that of gristles are made the backbones : and therefore it putteth them in daunger of death if eyther of bothe those partes be hurt. Doubtlesse if it be a Malechild that is in fashioning, the Women that beare them are better coloured, and their deliuerance is more speedy, and finally it beginneth to stirre at the fortieth day. The Female stirreth not before the fourescore and tenth daie, and the conception thereof dyeth y^e countenance of the Mother with a pale colour, and also hindereth the legges with a faint slownesse in going. In bothe

The byrth of Hercules and Iphiclus.

Of the conception of Man.

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kindes,

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kindes, when the beare beginneth to growe, then is the greater disease, and the paine is more breme in the full of the Bone, w^{ch} time also is alwaies noysome to the when they are bozne. When a Woman wyth Child eateth meates that are ouersalt, the Child shal be bozne without nayles. At such time as the byrth beeing fully ripe approacheth to the instant of deliuerance, it greatlie auaileth the Woman that laboureth to hold her breath, for asmuch as pawning dooth wyth deadlie delay prolong the deliuerie. It is against the nature for the byrth to come forth with his feete forward: and therefore as Children hardly bozne, they are called in Latine, *Agrippæ*. Such as are so bozne, are for the moste parte vnfortunate and short lined. Onely in one Man, namely *Marcus Agrippa*, it was a token of good lucke: howbeit not altogether so misfortunelesse but that hee suffered more aduersitie then prosperity. For with miserable paine of his feete, and the open aduoutry of hys wife, and certaine other marks of ill luck, hee did abyge y^e foretolden of his awke byrth. There is also an vnfortunate manner of byrth in the Female kinde, like as was seene by *Cornelia* the Mother of the *Gracchuses*, who made satisfaction for her monstrous byrth, wyth the vnluckye ende of her Children. Againe the byrth is the more luckie where the Mother dyes of it: as was seene by the first *Scipio Affricanus*, who after y^e death of his Mother, because hee was ript out of her wombe, was the firste of the Romaines that was called *Cæsar*. Of *Wynnes*, if the one remaine still and y^e other perissh by beeing bozne befoze his time, hee that is bozne at hys full tyme is called *Vopiscus*.

Some are bozne wyth teeth, as *Cneus Papius*, *Carbo*, and *Marcus Curius*, who for the same cause was surnamed the toothed. Some insteade of teeth haue the

Of such as are borne wyth theyr feete forward.

The first Cæsar among the Romaines.

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the romes supplied with one whole bone. After which manner *Prusias* King of Bythia had a Sonne. The teeth differ in number according to the difference of the kind. For in men are more, and in women are fewer of those teeth which are called dogteeth. Unto such as haue two double teeth growing vpon the right side of theyr mouth, it beighteth the fauour of fortune. And vnto such as haue them on the left side, it betokeneth the contrary.

The firste voyce of Children after they bee bozne is wayling. For the declaration of myrth is delayed to the fortheth daie. Wee knowe of none that laughed the same howze he was bozne, but onely one: that is to wete, *Zoroastres*, who became moste skillfull and cunning in all good artes. But *Craßus*, the Graundfather of him that was slayne in the battell against the Parthians, because he neuer laughed, was surnamed * *Agelastos*. Among other great thinges y^e were in *Socrates*, this is woorthy to bee noted, that hee continued alwayes in one manner of countenance, euen when hee was troubled with aduersitie. *Heraclitus* and doggyth *Diogenes* did neuer abate one whitte of theyr stiffe stomackes, but treading vnder foote the stormes of all casualties, continued vnchaungable in one purpose, against all græfes and miseries. It is Registered among other examples, that *Pomponius* the Poet, such a one as hadde bene Consul, did neuer rale.

It is verie well knowne, that *Antonia* the Wyfe of *Drusus* didde neuer spette. Wee haue heard of dyuers that haue bene bozne wyth whole boanes not hollow wythin, and that such are wont neither to sweat nor to be a thirst: of the which sort *Ligdamus* of Syracuse is reported to be one: who in the thyrtye and thre Olympiad caried away the firste Garland of vic-

Zoroastres king of the BaCtrians. *Craßus*.

* That is to saye laughterlesse. *Socrates*.

Heraclitus and *Diogenes*.

Examples of singular strength.

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* Running leaping, buffeting, wrestling and throwing of the Sledge

soy in the *five exercises of activitie, from þ gaming of Olympus, and his bones were sounde to have no maroe in them. It is most certaine that the greatest substance of strength cometh of the sinewes: and that the thicker they bee, so much the more dooth the strength increas. *Varro* in his Register of monstrous strength, noted that there was one *Tritanus* a Swordplayer a Samnite bozne, that had sinewes both right out, and crosse ouerthwart, and that not only the bulke of his bzeast, but also his handes and his armes, were as it were lattised with sinewes: who foyled all his aduersaries with a fillippe, and almost with carelesse encounters: And that the Son of the same *Dan* a Souldiour of *Cneus Pompeius*, beeing bozne in the same sort, did set so light by an enemye that did challenge him, that beeing himselfe unarmed, he overcame him, and taking him prisoner, carried him with one of his fingers into his Captaines Pavilion. *Milo* also of Croton is reported to have done all thinges above the reache of Mans power. Of why this is left in writing, that with the stroke of his bare fist, hee felled an Ore starke dead, and ate him vpp himselfe alone the same day that he killed him, without overcharging his stomack. Hereof there is no doubt. For vppon þs Image is an inscription in witnesse of the facte, wyth these wordes. Hee died a conquerer in all attempes. There is a stone called * *Alectorius*, of the signes of a Beane, like vnto Chyrtall, sounde in the bellies of Cockes, meete (as is reported) for them that goe to battell. Moreover, *Milo* flourished in the time of *Tarquine the Elder*.

* The Cock-stone.

CAP.

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CAP. IIII.

Of the likenesse of shape and fauour: of the tallnesse of certaine personages: of the measure of a Man: and of the reuerence of the deade.



Ow who so ben-

deth bys minde to consider the causes of likenesses, shall perceiue the wonderfull disposition of the workmanship of nature. For sometime such likenesses be long to some stocke, and descend from issue to issue,

into the succession: like as diuers times young Children beare sometime Holles, sometime scarres, and sometime any other marks of theyr auncestors. As among the Lepids, of whom thre of the same line (but not successiuelie one after another) are found to haue bene bozne after one sorte, with a * filme ouer theyr eye. As in the famous Poet of Byzance, who hauing a Mother that was the bastarde of an Ethiopian, although there were nothing in her resembling her Father, yet did he degenerate againe into the likenesse of the Ethiopian that was his Grandfather. But this is the lesse wonder, if wee consider those thinges that haue bene seene betwixt meere strangers. One *Artemon* a man of the baser sort in Syria, did so resemble King *Antiochus* in face, that afterwarde the Kinges wyfe *Laodice*, by shewing this rascall fellowe, kept

* A feely how.

Of strangers that resembled one another,

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close

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close the death of her Husbnde so long, vntill such a one was ordeyned successor of the Kingdome as shee liked to appoynt. There was such likenesse to all respects in personage and making, betwene *Cneus Pompeius*, and *Caius Vibius* a man of meane byrth, that the Romaines called *Vibius* by the name of *Pompey*, and *Pompey* by the name of *Vibius*.

Rubius the Stage-player did so fully expresse the Orator *Lucius Plancus*, that y people called him *Plan- cus* also. *Mirmillo* a Peatehearde, and *Cassius Sene- rus* the Orator did so resemble one another, that if they were seene together at any time, they coulde not be discerned which was which, vnlesse there were a difference in theyr apparell. *Marcus Messala Cen- sorius*, and *Menogenes* a fellowe of the verie rascaldest sort, were so like, that euery Man thought *Messala* to bee none other then *Menogenes*, nor *Menogenes* anie other than *Messala*.

A Fisherman of Sicill was likened to the Pro- consull *Sura* (besides other things,) even in the draw- ing or wringing of his mouth also. So fully dyd they agree, in the same impediment of speeche, and slowe byrnyng forth of theyr wordes, through the default of nature. Sometime also it hath bene a wonder to see the vndiscernable likenesse of countenaunces, not onely in straungers, but also even in such as haue bene brought together from the furthest partes of the whole worlde. For where as one *Thoranius* solde vnto *Antony* bearing at that time the office of Tri- umuir, for thre hundred Sesterties, two Wyues of ex- cellent beautie for *Twynnes*, of which he had gotten the one in Fraunce and the other in Asia,) so resem- bling eche other in all poynts, that they might haue bene taken bothe for one, if theyr speeche hadde not be- trayed them: and that therefore *Antonie* was dis- pleased

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pleased, thinking hymselfe to haue bene deluded, be- cause they were not *Twynnes* indeed. *Thoranius* plea- santlie auouched, that that thing was chiefly to be e- steemed, which the Chapman founde fault wth. For it had bene no wonder to haue had two *Twyns* like: But this was it which could by no meanes be pyssed accordyng to the value, that being of two diuers Cou- tries so farre distaunt, they were bozne more like one another then any *Twynnes*. With which aunswere *Antonie* was so appealed, that euer after hee woulde tell men, he had not any one thing of all his possesi- ons, that he did sette more store by.

Nowe if wee shall moue question concerning the personages of menne, it will manifestly appeare, that antiquitie hath vaunted no lyes at all of it selfe: but that the offspring of our time being corrupted by suc- cession growing out of kinde, hath through y decrease of them that are nowe bozne, lost the comelinesse of the auncient beautie. Wherefore although dyuers do con- clude, that no man can excede the stature of seauen foote, because that *Hercules* was no hygher then so: yet notwithstanding, it was founde in the time of y Ro- maines vnder the Emperour *Augustus*, that *Pusio* and *Secundilla* were tenne foote high and more: the cor- ses of whom, are yet to bee seene in the Charnelhouse of the Salusts.

Afterward, in the raigne of *Claudius*, there was one named *Gabbara* brought out of Araby, that was nyne foote and as many inches hygh. But almoste a thousande yeeres before *Augustus*, there was no such personage seene, neither after y time of *Claudius*. For what is he in our dayes y is not bozne lesser then his Parents: As for the hugenes of menne in olde time, the Reliques of *Orestes* do testifie. Whose bones being founde of the Lacedemonians at Tegara by the

Of the talenes
and goodly per-
sonages of men
in olde time

Pusio and *Se-
cundilla*.

Gabbara

Orestes.

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A dead body of
monstrous big-
nesse.

information of the Oracle the fiftie and eyght Olympiad, wee are assured were full seauen cubites long. Also there are wytyngs Registered in remembraunce of thinges doone in auncient times, which auouch the assurednesse of the truesh, wherein it is specified, that in the Candian warre, at such time as y^e Riuer moze outragiously flowing than frethe waters are wont, had broken vp the ground there, after the fall of y^e sayd waters, among many cliffs of the ground, there was found a body of thre and thirtie cubits. For desire to see the which, *Lucius Flaccus* the Lieutenant and *Metellus* himselte also, being wonderfully amazed at the straungenesse thereof, went thither, and beheld the wonder wth theyr eyes, which they thought a fable to heare reported. I may not let passe the son of *Euthymines* of Salymis, who grewe thre cubits high in thre yeres. But he was slow of gate, dull wytted, boystrous of voyce, too soone ripe, and immediatly beset with many diseases: so as hee recompensed hys ouerhasty growth with vnmeasurable punishment of sicknesse.

An ouerswift
growth.

The manner of
measuring a
Manne.

The manner of measuring agreeth two wayes. For looke how much a man is betwene the endes of his two longest fingers stretching hys armes out. so longe is hee betwene the sole of hys foote and the crowne of his head: and therefore the naturall Philosophers deeme man to bee a litle worlde. Vnto the ryght side is ascribed the handsomer mouing, and vnto the lefte side the greater firmenesse. And therefore the one is moze apt to dauncing and other exercises of lyghtnesse, and the other better able to beare burthens.

Naturall reue-
rence in bodyes
discaied

Nature hath decreed a kinde of reuerence to bee obserued euen of bodyes discaied: so that if at anie time it happen the carkasses of such as are kyled, to

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to bee borne vppon the waues, wennes bodyes flæte with their faces vppwarde, and wemens with theyr faces downewarde.

CAP. V.

Of swiftnes: of sight: of the valiantnesse of certaine Romaines: and of the excellency of Caesar the Dictator.



Vt to the intent

Of Swiftnes.

we may passe to the title of swiftnesse: the pricke and prize in that behalfe, obtained one *Ladas*, who ranne in such wyse vpon the loose dust, that the sande howered still vp, and he left no printe of his footesteppes behinde

Ladas.

him. *Polymestor* a Boy of Miletum being sette by his Mother to feede Goates, ranne after a Hare in spozte and caught it. For the which dede within a while after the owner of the hearde brought him to y^e gaming in the forty and sire Olympiad, (as *Bocchus* reporteth) and there in the race he gained the Garland. *Phylippides* ranne one thousand, two hundred and fortye furlongs from Athens to Lacedæmon in two dayes. *Antistius* a Lacedæmonian and *Philonides* the Lackies of great *Alexander*, iournied a thousande and two hundred furlongs from Sydon to Elis, in one day. The same yere that *Fonteinus* and *Vipsannus* were Consuls, a Boy in Italy of eyght yeres olde, went 45. myles betwene none and night.

Polymestor.

Phylippides.

Antistius and
Philonides.

C.

The

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Quickly sighted-
nes. Strabo.

The quickest of sight was one *Strabo*, whom *Varro* auoucheth to haue overlooked a hundred thirty & five miles, and that hee was wont exactlie to biewe from the watch Towre of *Lyliby* in *Sicill*, & *Dunicke* state setting out of the *Hauen* of *Carchage*, and to repute the iust number of their *Shippes*. *Cicero* maketh report, that the *Ilias* of *Homer* was so finely witten in *Uelaine*, that it might be closed in a *Butshell*. *Calli- crates* earned Ants of *Iuo* so finely, that some of the could not be discerned from other Ants. *Apollonides* declareth that in *Scythia* there is a race of *Women* called *Bythies*, which haue two balles in eche eye, and do kill folke with their sight, if they happen to cast an angry looke vpon anie body. Such there bee also in *Sardinia*.

Calliocrates,

A race of strange
Women.

Valiantnes.
Lucius Sicinius.

That *Lucius Sicinius* the toothed excelled in valiantnesse among the *Romaines*, the number of his titles do declare. This man was one of the *Protectors* of the commonalty, not much after the dpyuing out of the *Kinges*, when *Spurius Tarpeius*, and *Aulus Thermus* were *Consuls*. Hee being vanquisher in cyght challenges hand to hande, hadde five and forty scarres in the forepart of his bodye, and on his backe part not one. He toke spoyle of his enemye foure and thirtie times. In horsetrappers, pure speares, Bracelets and Crownes, hee earned thre hundred & twelue rewards. Hee followed nyne *Grandcaptaynes* in triumphe that had conquered by his meanes. Next after him *Marcus Sergius* seruing twice in the warres, in the first time receiued thirty and thre wounds on the forepart of his bodye, and in the second lost his ryght hande, and therefore made him a hande of yron. And whereas almost none of both his handes were able to do him any seruice in fight, yet notwithstanding hee fought foure times in one day, and gotte the victorie with

Marcus Sergius,
the Father of
Catiline.

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with his left hand, hauing had two Horses slayne vnder him. Being twice taken prisoner by *Hanniball*, he escaped awaie, when by the space of twentie moneths in which he had bene prisoner, he had at no time ben without *Vines* and *Fetters*. In all the sharpest battels which the *Romaines* tasted of in those dayes, he being honoured with warlike rewards, brought *Ciuill Crownes* from *Thrasymenus*, *Trebia*, and *Pauy*. At the battell of *Canuas* also, (out of the which it was counted a poynt of valiantnesse to escape wyth lyfe) he onelie receiued a Crowne. Happie doubtlesse had hee bene in so manie aduancements of honoz, if *Ca- tiline* his next heyre by lineall descent, had not defaced his so renowmed praises with the hatefulnesse of his cursed name.

As much as *Sicinius* or *Sergius* excelled among the *Souldiours*, so much among the *Captaines* (or rather among all men) excelled *Caesar* the Dictator. Under his conduct were slaine eleven hundred, fourescore and two thousand enemies. For he would not haue it noted howe manie hee ouertwre in the ciuill wars. He fought in pitched fieldes two and fiftie times, alone, ly surmounting. *Marcus Marcellus*, who in like sorte had fought nine and thirtie times. Besides this, no man wrote moze swiftly, nor no man read moze speedilie. Moreover hee is reported to haue indited foure Letters at once. He was of so good a nature, that such as he subdued by battell, he moze ouercame them with gentlenesse.

C. Iulius
Caesar.

C.ii.

CAP.

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CAP. VI.

Who were notable for memorie : who losse theyr speech by mischaunce, or gotte it by chaunce, who florished in eloquence : of the prayse of manners, of godlinesse, of chastity, and who hath beene iudged happy.

Cyrus King
of Persia.



Lucius Scipio.

Cyneas.

Methridates

Memorie made
by Arte.

Cyrus was nota-

ble for the good gifte of memorie, who in the most populous armie whereof hee was Captaine, coulde call euerie senerall personne by his name. The same thing did *Lucius Scipio* amog the people of Rome. But wee

may belceue that bothe *Scipio* and *Cyrus* were furthered by custome. *Cyneas* the Ambassadoe of *Pyrrhus*, the next day after he was entered into Rome, saluted both the knights and also the Senatoeys by their proper names.

Methridates King of Pontus ministred iustice without an interpreter, to two and twenty Nations that were vnder his dominion. It is manifest that memorie may be made by arte, like as in the Philosopher *Meirodorus* that was in the time of doggythe *Diogenes* : who furthered himselfe so much by dailie practise, and beating with himselfe, that he kept in remembrance what many men spake at once, not onely in order of sence, but also in order of wordes. Not with,

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withstanding it hath bene often seene, that nothing may easiler be perished by feare, by falling, by chance, or by sicknesse. We haue founde that he that was but stricken with a stone, forgot to reade. Surely *Messala Corninus* after a disease that hee had endured, was so stricken with forgetfulnesse, that he remembred not his owne name, and yet otherwise his wit was freshe enough. Feare astonieth y memorie. And again feare is an enforcement of speeche. the which it not onclie sharpeneth, but also extorteth although there were none before. Surely when *Cyrus* in the eyght and fiftie Olympiad entred by assault into Sardis, a Towne of Asia, where *Craesus* at that time lay hidden, *Arhis* the Kinges Sonne (who vnto that instaunt hadde alwaies bene dumbe,) burst out into speeche by force of feare. For it is reported, that he cryed out : *Cyrus* spare my Father, and learne to know (at leastwise by our casualties) that thou art a Man.

The perishing
and losse of
memorie.

Messala Cor-
uinus.

Feare.

Arhis the Sonne
of king Craesus.

Nowe remaineth to intreate of manners, the excellencies whereof appeared moste in two men. *Cato* the founder of the stocke of the Portians was a verie good Senatoe, a very good Oratoe, and a verie good Captaine. Neuerthelesse, for diuers quarrelles picked vnto him of malice, he was endited and arrayned fortie and foure times, but yet was alwaies quitted. The praise of *Scipio Aemilianus* is yet greater : who besides the vertues for which *Cato* was renowned, surmounted also in loue towards the common weale. *Scipio Nasica* was iudged to bee the best man then liuing, not onely by the voice of the commons, but also by the othe of the whole Senate, inasmuch as none coulde bee founde worthier then he, to be put in truste with a misterie of chiefe Religion, when the Oracle gaue warning to fetch into the Cittie the holy Ceremonies of the mother of the Gods from Pessinus.

Excellency of
manners.
Cato.

Scipio Aemi-
lianus.

Scipio Nasica

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Eloquence or
learning.

The singular e-
stimation of
learning in
those dayes.
Archilocus the
Poet.

Sophocles the
Tragedy wry-
ter.

Pindarus the
Harper.

Posidonius the
Philosopher.

Quintus Ennius.

Many among the Romaines flourished in eloquence, but this gift was not heritable at any time, saving to the house of the Curios, in the which, three were Ora-
tors successiue one after another. Surely thys was counted a great thing in those dayes, when eloquence was had in chiefe estimation both of God and manne. For at that time *Apollo* belwrayed the murders of the Poet *Archilocus*, and the dede of the felons was detected by God.

And at such time as *Lysander* King of Lacedæmon besieged Athens (where y body of *Sophocles* the Trage-
die wypter laye vnburied) *Bacchus* sundry times war-
ned the Captaine in his sleepe, to suffer hys darling to be buried, and neuer ceased calling vppon him, vntyll *Lysander* hauing knowledge who it was that was de-
parted, and what the God demaunded, tooke truce with the Athenians, vntill so woorthy a corse might be buried accordingle. *Castor* and *Pollux* standing wyth-
out the doze in the sight of all men, called *Pindarus* the
Harper out of a place where he was making merrie,
(which was at the point to fall) to the intent he should not perrish with the rest. Whereby it came to passe,
that hee onelie escaped the daunger that hunge ouer
their heads. Next vnto the Gods is *Cneus Pompeius* to
be reckoned: who when he should enter into the house
of *Posidonius*, the notabest professor of wysedome in
those dayes, forbade his space-bearer to strike y doze
as the custome was: and so holding downe his heaf,
albeit hee hadde at that time dispatched the warre a-
gaynst *Metbridates*, and was Conqueror of y East.
yet of his owne free wyll he gave place to the Gate of
Learning. The firste *Scipio Africanus* commaunded
that the Image of *Quintus Ennius* shoulde be sette vp
pon his Tombe. *Cato* that steeve himselfe at Vtica,
brought vnto Rome two Phylosophers, one when he
was

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was Marshall of the Hoste, and another when he was
Ambassadoe in Cyprus: alledging that in so doing, he
had greatlie benifited the Senate and people of Rome
albeit that hys great Grandfather had oftentimes de-
creede, yal Greekes shoulde be vtterly driuen out of the
Citty. *Dennis* y Tyran of Sicill sent a Shyppe decked
wyth Garlands to meete *plato*, and hee himselfe in a
Charyot drawne with foure White Horses, enter, *Plato*.
tained him honozably at his first comming to lande.
Perfect wisdome was adiudged onely to *Socrates* by *Socrates*.
the Oracle of *Apollo*.

The prooue of godlinesse and naturall affection to Godlinesse.
ward the parents shined in the familie of the *Metels*.
But it was found mosse euident in a pooze child-bea-
ring Woman. This Woman who was of lowe de- A pooze child-
gtee, and therefore not altogether so famous, being bearing woman
with much adoe (and after much serching oftentimes
of the Gaolers, leaste shee shoulde haue carryed any
meate in with her) suffered to goe to her father, (who
was condemned to the punishment of perpetuall pry-
sonne) was founde to feede him with the milke of her
breaasts: which thing consecrated bothe the dede and
the place. For the Father which was condemned to
death, being gyuen vnto his daughter, was reserved
in remembzaunce of so woorthy a dede, and the place
being dedicated to the power that wrought the dede,
was made a Chappell, and entituled the Chappell of
godlines. The ship that brought the holy misteries out
of Phrygia, in following y hearelace of *Claudia*, gaue
vnto her the prebeminence of chastitie. But *Sulpitia*
the daughter of *Paterculus* and wyfe of *Marcus Ful-*
nius Flaccus, was by the verbite of all the Ladyes in
Rome aduisedlie chosen out of a hundred of the ver-
tuousest of them, to dedicate the Image of *Venus* ac-
cording as y booke of *Sybill* gaue warning to be done.

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Happynes.

Cornelius Sylla

Aglans.

As touching the title of happynesse, hee is not yet found that may rightly be iudged happy. For *Cornelius Sylla* was happie rather in name then in deede.

Surelle Corrina iudged onelie *Aglans* to be blessed: who being owner of a pooze peece of ground in y narrowest nooke of all Arcadie, was neuer founde to haue passed out of the boundes of his naturall soyle.

CAP. VII.

Of Italy and the prayse therof: and of many peculiar thinges that are founde therein.



And concerninge

And I haue saide sufficient. Now to the intent we may returne to our determined purpose, our stile is to be directed to the recital of places: and chiefelie and principally to Italy, y beautie whereof we haue already

touchèd lightly in the Cittie of Rome. But Italic hath bene writtèn of so throughe by all menne, and specially by *Marcus Cato*, that there cannot bee found that thing which the diligence of former Authoꝝ hath not preuented, for the Country is so excellent, as it ministreth matter of praise abundantly, while the notablest wꝛiters consider the healthfulnesse of y places, the temperatenesse of the ayre, the fruitfulness of the soyle, the open prospects of the Hills, the coole shadowes of the woods, the vnhurtful lowe grounds, the plentifull increase of Vines and Oliues, the Sheepes

courses,

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courses, the pasture groundes, so manye Riuers, so great Lakes, places that beare flowers twice a yere, together with the Mountaine Veseuus, casting vpe a breath of flaming fire as if it had a soule, the Bathes with their springes of warme water, the continuall beautifying of the Land with newe Citties, so goodlie a sight of auncient Townes, which first y Aborigens, Arunks, Pelasgians, Arcadians, Sicilians, and lastlie the inhabiteurs of all parts of Greece, and aboue all others, the victorions Romaines haue builded. Besides this, it hath shoares full of Hauens, and coastes with large Bayes and harbouring places, meete for traficke from all places of the world. Neuerthelesse, least it may seeme altogether vntouched of our part, I think it not vnconuenient to busie my wittes about those thinges that haue bene least beaten, and slightly to trauell through those thinges y haue bene but lightly touched and tasted by others. For who knoweth not that Ianiculū was either named or builded by *Ianus*? Or that Latium was called so, & Saturnia of *Saturne*? Or that Ardea was builded by *Danæe*? Polydec by the companions of *Hercules*? Pompeios in Campanie by *Hercules* himselfe, because that after his victoꝝ in Spayne hee draue his Oren with a pompe that way? Or that the stonie fieldes in Lombardy tooke theyꝝ names of that, that *Iupiter* fighting against y Gyants, is supposed to haue rayned downe stones thither? Or that the Region Ionica tooke his name of *Ionee* the daughter of *Nanlochus*, whom *Hercules* is reported to haue slaine, because he malepartlie stopped y wates against him? Or that Alcippe was builded by *Marsias*, king of the Lidians, which being afterward swallowed with an Earthquake, was dissolued into the Lake Fucinus? Or that the Temple of *Iuno* of *Argos* was founded by *Iason*: Pisa by *Pelops*: the *Dawnians*

ff.

by

The founders of the cheefe Citties and places in Italic.

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Who brought
Letters first into
the shyre where
Rome is.

by *Cleolans* the Sonne of *Minos*: the *Iapigians* by *Iapix* the Sonne of *Dadalus*: the *Tyrrhenians* by *Tyrrhenus* King of *Lydia*: *Cora* by *Dardanus*: *Argilla* by the *Pelasgians*, who also brought Letters first into *Latium*: *Phalisca* by *Halesus* the *Argive*: the *phalerians* by *Phalerius* the *Argive*: *Felcinium* also by the *Argives*: the *Hauen* of *Parthenium* by the *Phocenses*: *Tybur* (as *Cato* witnesseth) by *Catillus* the *Arcadian* the Admirall of *Euanders* fleet: or (as *Sexsius* saith) by the youth of *Argos*: For *Catillus* the Sonne of *Amphiaraus*, after the monstrous destruction of his Father at *Thebe*, being sent by his Grandfather *Oecleus* with all his issue or ceremonies into *Italy*, begot there three Sonnes: *Tyburus*, *Cora*, and *Catillus*, who dyving out of the Towne the *Sicanes* of *Sicill* & ancient inhabiteres thereof, called the *Cittie* after the name of the elder brother *Tybur*. Anon after was the Temple of *Minerva* builded by *Ulissee*, among the *Bruicians*.

The *Ilande* of *Ligæa* took his name of the bodie of the *Meremaid* *Ligæa* cast a land there. *Parthenopee* was so called of the *Meremaide* *Parthenopees* *Tombe*: which towne it pleased *Augustus* afterward to call *Naples*. *Preneeste* (as *Zenodotus* reporteth) tooke his name of *Praneest* the Nephewe of *Ulissee*, and Sonne of *Latinus*: or (as the booke of y^e *Preneestines* make mention) of *Caculus* whom the Sisters of the *Digitians* found by the fatall fires, as the brute goeth. It is knowne that *Petilia* was founded by *Philochete*, *Arpos* and *Beneuent* by *Diomed*, *Padua* by *Antenor*, *Metapont* by the *Pylians*, *Scyllace* by the *Athenians*, *Sybaris* by the *Troyzenians*, and by *Sagaris* the sonne of *Ajax*, of *Locres*. *Salentum* by the *Lycians*, *Ancon* by the *Sicilians*, *Gabye* by *Galace* and *Bius* of *Sicill*, brothers: *Tarent* by the posteritie of *Hercules*, the *Ilande*

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Ilande *Tenza* by the *Ionians*, rest by the *Dorians*, *Croton* by *Myscell* and *Archia*, *Rhegium* by the *Chalcidians*, *Cawlon* and *Terin*, by the *Crotonians*, *Locros* by the *Naricians*, *Heret* by the *Greekes*, in the honour of *Iuno* whom they call *Hera*, *Aricia* by *Archia* locus the *Sicilian*, whereof the name (as liketh *Cassius* *Hermia*) is deriued.

In this place *Orestes* by admonishment of the Oracle hallowed the Image of *Diana* of *Scythia* which he had fetched from *Taurica*, before hee went with it to *Argos*. The *Zancleses* builded *Metawre*, and the *Locriacs* builded that *Metapont* which is now called *Vibo*. *Bacchus* saith plainelie, that the *Vmbrians* are the auncient of-spring of the *Galles*. *Marcus Antonius* affirmeth that they were called *Vmbrians* in *Greece*, because that in the time of the generall destruction that was by water, they escaped the danger thereof. *Licinius* is of the opinion, that the originall of *Messapia* (which was giuen by *Messapus* a *Greeke*) was afterward turned into the name of *Calabrie*, which in the first beginning *Peuceria* the Brother of *Oenotrius* had named *Peuceria*.

The like agreement also is among Authors, that *Palynure* tooke that name of *Palynure* the Wylotte of *Aeneas* his Shyppe, and *Misene* of his Trumpetor *Misene*, and the *Ilande* *Leucosie* of his Wyffers daughter *Leucosia*.

It is fully agreed vpon among all menne, that *Calet* tooke that name of *Caleta*. *Aeneassis* surce, and *Lauine* of his wyfe *Lauinia*, which Towne was builded the fourth yere after the destruction of *Troy*, as *Cussonius* auoucheth. Neither must it be omitted that *Aeneas* arryuing on the coast of *Italy* the second summer after that *Troy* was taken (as *Hemina* reporteth) with no moe then 600, in his companie, pitched his

The time of the
comming of *Aeneas*
into *Italy*

J.ii.

Campe

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Campe in the fieldes of Laurent, and there while hee was dedicating the Image that he had brought wyth him out of Sicill, vnto his Mother *Venus* by the name of *Aphroditee*, he receiued the Image of *Pallas* of *Diomed*, and anon after receiuing five hundred Acres of ground of King *Latinus*, hee raigned thre yeres in equall authoritie with him. After whose decease, when he had raigned two yeres, he went to the Riuer *Nimicius* and was neuer scene more.

The seauenth yere after, was giuen to him the name of Father *Indiges*. Afterward were builded, by *Ascanius*, Alba longa, Fidenee, and Antium: by the Sybill of Cumes *Tyrians*, Nola: and by the *Eubeans*, Cumes. There is the Chappell of the same Sybill which in the first Olympiade was present at the Romaine enterprises, whose booke our Bishops resorted to for Counsell, vntill the time of *Cornelius Sylla*: for then was it together with the Capitoll consumed with fire. As for her two former bookes, shee hadde burned them with her owne handes, because *Tarquine* the proude did offer her a more niggardly price then she had sette them at. Her Tombe remaineth yet in Sicill. *Bocchus* toucheth that Sybill of Delphos prophesied befoze the battell of Troy, and he declareth that *Homer* did put many of her verses into his worke.

After her, within fewe yeres space, followed *Heriphylee* of *Erythra*, who was also called Sybill for the affinity she had with other in the same kind of knowledge: who among other great thinges, warned the Lesbians that they should lose the dominion of the Sea, many yeres befoze the thing came to passe. So the very order of the time proueth, that Sybill of Cumes was third after this. Italy therefore (wherein sometime the auncient Country of Latium stretched from the mouth of Tyber, vnto the Riuer *Lyris*) ryseth whole together

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together from the sides of the Alpes and reached to the toppe of the Promonorie or headlonde of Rhegium, and the Seacoast of the Brutians, where it shooteth Southward into the Sea. Proceeding from thence, it rayseth it selfe by little and little at the backe of the Mountaine Appenine, lying in length betwene the Tuscan Sea and the Adriatick Sea, that is to say, betwene the vpper Sea and the neather Sea, like an Oken leafe, that is to say, larger in length than in breadth. When it cometh to the furthest, it diuideth into two hornes: whereof the one butteth vpon the Ionish Sea, and the other vpon the Sea of Sicill. Betwene which two beades it receiueh not the winding Sea in with one whole and maine shoare, but shooting forth as it were sundrie tongues, it admitteth the Sea disseuered by the heads running forth in to the deepe.

There (to the intent we may note thinges heere and there by the way) are the Towres of Tarent, the Countrey Scyllæa with the Towne Scylleum, and the Riuer Crathis the mother of Scylla as antiquitie hath fabled: the Forrests of Rhegium, the Malies of resta: the Mermaids Rocks, the most delectable coast of Campanie, the playnes of Phlegra, the house of *Circa*: the Island of Tarracine, sometime environed with the wauing Sea, but now by continuance of time landed vpper to the firme groundes, hauing cleane contrarie fortune to the Rhegines, whom the Sea by thrusting it selfe betwixt, hath violently disseuered from the Sicilians. Also there is Formy inhabited sometime by the Lestrigones, and many other thinges entreated of at large by pregnant wittes, the which I thought more for mine ease to passe ouer, then not to set them out at the full. But the length of Italy, which runneth from Augusta Pretoria through the Cittie and Capua

The length
of Italy.

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The breadth
of Italie.

The whole cir-
cuit of Italy

* Now called
mount Citera.
The Ryuer Po.

* Nowe called
Lombardy.

A certaine kin-
dred priuiled-
ged from hurt
of fire.

unto the ~~bottom~~ of Rhegum, and extended a thou-
sand and twenty miles. The breadth of it where it is
broadest, is foure hundred and ten miles: and where
it is narrowest, a hundred and five and thirtie miles,
sailing at the ~~mouth~~ which is called ~~Strophilades~~
Canipe, for there it breadth not forty miles. The
hart of the Realme is in the feldes of Rheatec (as ~~Var-~~
ro tellmeth.) The circuit of the whole circuit to-
gether, is two thousand, foure hundred, fourescore and
tenne miles. In the which circuit ouer against the
Coast of Locres, is finished the first Coast of Europe.
For the seconde beginning at the heade of Lacium,
endeth at the Cliffs of * Acroceraunia. Furthermore
Italic is renowned with the Riuer Po, which Mount
Vesulus one of the toppes of the Alpes, poureth out
of his bosome from a spring that is to be seene in the
borders of * Ligurie: from whence Po issueth, and
sinking into the ground, riseth againe in the feldes
of Vibo, not inferior to any Riuer in fauour, and it is
called of the Greekes, *Eridanus*. It swellth in the be-
ginning of the dogge dayes at such time as the snow
and hoarrefrosts of the former Winter begin to melt
and so being increased with the surplusage of water,
it carrieth thirtie Riuers with him into the Adria-
tich Sea.

Among other thinges worthy of remembrance,
this is famous and notably talked of in every mans
mouth, that there are certaine households in the Coun-
tries of the Phalisks, (which they call Hirpes) These
make yearly sacrifice to Apollo at the Mountaine So-
raetec, and in performing thereof, dw in hono^r of the
diuine seruice frisks and dance bype and do water by-
on the burning wood without harme, the fire sparing
them. Which religious and deuout kinde of ministra-
tion the Senate rewarding honourably, priuiledged
the

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the Hirpes from all taxes, and from all kind of seruice
for euer. That the Nation of the Marfyes can not bee
hurt by serpents, it is no maruell. For they fetch their
pedegree from the Sonne of Circe, and of the power
descended to them from their ancestors, they vnder-
stand that benemous thinges ought to stand in awe
of them, and therefore they despise poisons. C. Calius
saith, that Oetas had three daughters: *Augia*, *Mede-*
a, and *Circe*, and that *Circe* possessed the Hilles called
Circes Hilles, there practising to make sundry shapes
and fashions through her sorceries and charmes. And
that *Augia* occupied the Country about Echinum,
and there (after practising the wholesome sciences of
Lecheecraft against maladies and diseases) when she
forewent this life, was reputed for a Goddess. And
that *Medea* was buried by *Iason* at Butirote, and her
Sonne reigned among the Marfyes. But although
that Italy haue this custonable defence: yet is not al-
together free from Serpents. Finally, the inhabiteurs
chased the Serpents from Amycle which the Amy-
cleans of Greece had builded before.

There is great store of a kinde of Vipper whose
biting is incurable. They be somewhat shorter then
the reste of Vipers that are founde in other places of
the world, and therefore while they bee not regarded,
they hurt the sooner. Calabrie swarmeth with Snakes
that liue bothe by water & by land, called Cherfydres:
and it breedeth the Boa, which is a kinde of Snake re-
ported to grow to an vnmeasurable bignesse. First, it
seeketh after Heardes of mylke kyne, and what
Cowe soeuer yeeldeth most milke, her dugs dooth hee
draw. And battling with continuall sucking of her, in
processe of tyme hee so stuffeth out hymselfe wyth
ouerglutting hym till hee bee readie to burst, that at
the last no power is able to withstande his hugeness.

F.iii.

A people vnable
to be hurt by
Serpents.

Circe, Augia,
and Medea
the daughters
of Oetas King of
Colchos.

A horrible kind
of Viper.

A wonderfull
kind of Snake.

So

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So that in fine rauehing vp the lving creatures, hee maketh the Countries waste where he keepeth. And in the raigne of *Claudius* there was seene a whole Chylde in the mawe of a Boe that was kyled in the fide which now is called *Vaticane*.

Wolues.

Icaly hath *Wolues* which are vnlke the *Wolues* of other Countreys, and therefore if they see a *Hanne* before a *Han* see them, he becommeth dumbe, and being pzenented with theyr hurtfull sight, although hee haue desire to crie out, yet hath he no vse of voice to doe it withall. I passe ouer manie thinges willingly concerning *Wolues*. This is moste certainly tryed, that in this beastes taylor is a very fine hare, that hath the power of loue in it, the which hee is willing to loose, and therefore casteth it away when he feareth to bee caught, for it hath no vertue vnlesse it be pulled from him while he is alieue. *Wolues* goe to sault not aboue twelue dayes in all the whole yere. In time of famine they feede themselves with earth. But those that are called *Hartwolues*, although after long fasting when they haue hardly founde fleshe, they fall to eating it: yet if they happen to cast theyr eye vpon anie thing by chaunce, they forget what they are in doing, and forsake theyr present abundance, gadde to seeke newe releefe where with to fill theyr bellies. In this kind of beastes is also reckoned the *Lynxes*, whose urine such as haue narrowly searched the natures of stones, doe vphold to congeale into the hardnesse of a precious stone. Which thing that the *Lynxes* themselves doe well perceiue, is proued by this tryall: that as soone as the water is passed from them, by and by they couer it ouer (as much as they can) with heapes of sande: verily of spight (as *Theophrastus* auoucheth) least such matter issuing from them shoulde turne to our vse. This stone hath the colour of Amber. It drabgeth

Hartwolues.

Lynxes.
The stone Lyn-
curion.

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it drabgeth vnto it thinges that bee nere at hande, it qualifieth the grasse of the raynes: it remediethe the kinges euill, and in *Græke* it is called * *Lyncurion*. * That is to say, Lynxpisse. Dumb Grasshoppers are dumbe among the *Rhegines*, and not elswhere, which silence of them is wonderfull: and good cause why, seeing the Grasshoppers of *h* *Lo-* crines theyr next neighbors, cry louder then all others. *Granius* reporteth the cause thereof to bee this: that when they made a yelling about *Hercules* as he rested there, he commaunded them to cease their chyrping, whereupon beginning to holde theyr peace, they continued mute from thenceforth to this day. The * *Ly-* * The Sea of gusticke Sea bringeth forth shrubbes, which so some Genoa. Corall. as they be in the depes of the water, are lushe and almost like a gressle to touch. But as soone as they come aboue the water, by and by degenerating from theyr naturall sappe, they become stones. And not onely the qualitie, but also the colour of them is turned, for straight way they looke Redde as *Scarlette*. The branches of them are such as we see on *Træes*, for the most part halfe a foote long, but seldome to bee found of a foote long. Of them are carued many pretty things to were about folkes. For (as *Zoroastres* sayth) this substance hath a certaine singular power, and therefore whatsoever is made thereof, is counted among those things that are wholesome. Other folke call it *Cozall*, and *Metrodorus* nameth it *Gorgia*. The same man affyrmeth also that it withstandeth whirlwinds and thunder and lightning. There is a precious stone dygged vp in a part of *Lucanie*, so pleasant to behold, that it casteth a *Saffron* colour vpon the starres dimmed inwardly and glimmering vnder a myste. The same stone is called a *Syrtite* because it was founde first vpon the Seacoast of the *Syrs*. There is also the *Veictane* stone, so named of *h* place wher it is found, The Syrtite or sandstone. The Veictane Stone.

G.

the

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* This Ilande is
nowe called S.
Maryes of Tri-
nitie.
Diomedes birds
The wonderfull
nature of them.

the colour whereof being blacke, for the more beautie
of varietie, is enterlaced distinctly with white lynnes,
and whitish strakes. * The Ilande which faceth the
coast of Puell, is renowned with the Tombe & Tem-
ple of *Diomed*, and alonely nourisheth *Diomedes* birds.
For this kind of foule is no where els in al þe world
but there. And that thing alone might seme woorthie
to be recorded, though there were not other thinges
beside not mee to be omitted. They are in fashion
almost like a Cote, of colour whyte, with fierie eyes,
and toothed bylles. They flie in flocks, and not with-
out order in theyr setting forth. They haue two Cap-
taines; that rule theyr flight: of whom the one flyeth
before, and the other behinde: the foremost as a guyde
to direct them certainly which way to flie, the hinder-
most as an ouerséar to haste forward them that lagge
behinde, with continuall calling vpon them. And this
is the order that they keepe in theyr flitting. When
breeding time is at hande, they digge pits with their
billes: and then bending wickers ouer them after the
manner of Barbles, they close in that which they haue
made hollow underneath.

And lest they might bee vncovered if paraduen-
ture the windes should blowe awaie theyr wooden
roofes, they coope this watling ouer with the earthe
which they hadde throwne out when they digged the
pittes. So they build theyr nestes with two entres,
and that not at a venture: inso much that they caste
their entres in and out, according to þe quarters of the
heaven. The doore that they goe out at to their feeding,
openeth into the East: and that which receiueth them
home againe, is towarde the West. To the intent the
light may both haue them when they make fariaunce,
and also not faile them to return home by. When they
will purge their paunches, they mount aloft against
the

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the wind, to the intent it may carrie their ordure the
further from them. They discern a straunger from
a man of the Country. For if he be a Græke, they ap-
proche vnto him, and as far as may bee vnderstanded,
doe saluage gentle vppon him as their Countreiman.
But if he be of anie other Nation, they flye vpon him
and assault him. They frequent the holy Church euery
day after this maner. They wash their feathers in the
water, & when they haue wet their wings throughe,
they come flocking al on a deaw, & so shaking the moi-
sture vppon the Church, doe purge it. When they rouse
their feathers, & after warde, as hauing done their de-
uotion, depart again. Here vppon it is reported þe *Di-
omedes* companions were turned into birds. Certainly
before þe coming of þe *Aetolian* Captaine, they were
not called *Diomedes* birds, but euer since they haue had
that name.

The running forth of Italy through the Liburni-
ans (which are a people that came out of Asia,) exten-
deth to the fote of Dalmatia, and Dalmatia vnto the
borders of Illyrick, in which coast þe *Dardani-
ans* haue their dwelling, a people descended of the line of Troy,
but growne wilde and sauage, and degenerated into
barbarous manners. On the otherside it extendeth by
the marches of Lombardie vnto the Prouince of Nar-
bone, in which the *Phocenses* (being in olde time
chased out of theyr Countrey by the coming of the
Persians,) builded the Cittie of Marfills in þe fine and
fayrest Olympiad.

Cainus Marius in the tyme of the warre against the
Cymbrians, did let in þe Sea in Channels made with
mans hand, & mitigated the dangerous sayling of the
riuer Rhone, which falling down fro the Alps runneth
first through Swiceland caryng with him a nuber of
waters

Dalmatia and
Illyrick are now
one countrey,
and are called
Sclauoni.

The founding of
the Cittie of
Marfills.

The description
of the Ryuer of
Rhone.

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waters that meete him by the way, and afterward by his continuall encrease becommeth moze troublesome then the very Sea wherinto it falleth, vnlesse it bee when the Sea is raised with the wyndes. Rhone is rough euen in calme wether, and therefore they account him among the greatest Rivers of Europe. In the same place also flourisheth *Sexties* bathes, sometime the Consulles winter garrison, and afterward garnished with walles: the feruent heate whereof being breathed out, is vanished awaie by continuance of time, and it is not now according to the auncient report thereof. If we haue a mind to the Greekes, it is best to looke to the Seacoast of Tarent, from whence, (that is to saie from the Promontorie or Headlands which they call * Acra Iapigia) is the shortest cutt for such as wil sayle to Achaya-ward.

Saint Mary
of Leke.

CAP. VIII.

Of certaine base Iles of the Tyrrhene Sea, which lye against Italy: Of Corsica, and of the Stone Catochites.



although for that they bee scattered in most delectable out-

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outnookes, and set by nature as it were to the shewe, they were not to be omitted. But how farre should I steppe aside, if delaying the chiefe thinges, I should of a certaine slothfulnesse treat of * Pandataria, or of * Prochira, or of Iba plentifull of yron, or of Capraria, which the Greekes call *Egila*, or of Planasia so called of the leuenesse of the Sea, or of *Plisses* straying: or of *Doue* Ilande, the mother of the byrdes that beare that name, or *Ithacelia*, which is reported to haue been the watch-towre of *Ulysses*, or of Anaria named of *Homers* Iuarimce, and other no lesse fruitfull then these. * Ithia. Among which, manie hauing somewhat moze largely treated of Corsica in wytyng, haue moste exquisitlie composed it to the full, and nothing is omitted which were not superfluous to be touched againe. As howe the Ligurians sent first inhabitants thither: how towne were there builded. How *Marius* and *Sylla* sent people a newe to refresh it: and howe it is beaten vpon with the saltwater of the * Lygustick sea. But let all this goe passe. Neuerthelesse the Country of Corsica, (which is a peculiar thing to that land) doth onely bring forth the stone which they call Catochites, most worthy to be spoken of. It is bigger then the rest, that are ordeined to decking, and it is not so much a Jewell as a common stone. If a man lay his handes vpon it, it holdeth them downe, so fastening it selfe vnto seuerall substances, that it cleaueth to the thinges that it is touched of. For there is in it I cannot tell what, a kinde of clammy glew and gumminesse. I haue heard say, that *Democritus* the Abderite didde oftentimes be to boast of this stone, to proue the hid power of nature, in the contentions that he hadde against the wyrdes. * The sea of Genoa, The Catochite

C.iii.

CAP.

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C A P. IX.

Of the Ile Sardinia : of the Shonnsunne : of the
hearbe Sardonias : and of the wonderfull
power of waters.



Sardinia which we
reade of in *Timans*, by the
name of *Sandalioetes*, and in
Chrysippus by the name of
Ichnusa, is sufficiently kno-
wen in what Sea it lyeth,
and who were firste inhabi-
ters thereof. Wherefore it
is to no purpose to tell howe

Sardus was begotten of *Hercules*, and *Norax* of *Mer-
curie*: and holwe the one coming from *Lybye*, and
the other from as far as *Tartesus* in Spaine into these
quarters: the Lande tooke his name of *Sardus*, & the
Towne of *Nora* tooke his name of *Norax*. And howe
anon after, *Aristeus* reigning ouer them, united the
people of bothe the races together into the next *Cittie*
Caralis which himselfe had builded, and knitt the two
sundry Nations which hetherto had bene disseuered,
together into one order of lyuing: in such sorte as the
strangnesse thereof made them not disdain to become
hys Subiects. This *Aristeus* also begatte *Tolaus*, who
inhabited the Countrie thereabouts. Farther thow,
we wyll passe ouer both the *Ilans* and *Locrines*.

Sardinia is without Serpents. But looke what
noysomnesse Serpents bzing to other places, the same
noysomnesse bzingeth the Shonnsunne to the Countrey
of *Sardinia*. It is a verie little *Wozme* and like to a
Spyder

The Shonnsunne

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Spyder in shape, and it is called a Shonnsunne because
it shunneth the daie light. It lyeth mosse in *Syluer*
Pyres, for the soile of that Land is rich of *Siluer*. It
crepeth priuily, and casteth the plague vppon such as
sitte vpon it vnwares. To the furtheraunce of thys
mischiefe couereth also the Hearbe *Sardonias*, which
groweth much more plentifully the needeth, in groves
where springes runne. If it be eaten, it draweth to-
gether the sinewes, and wyeth the mouth, so y such
as thereby draw vnto death, do die with resemblance
of laughter. Contrariwise, all the waters of that Ile,
do serue to diuers commodities. The standing pools
are full of fish. The *Winters* rayne is kept to releue
the *Summers* drowght, and the *Pen* of *Sardinia* haue
much aduantage of raynte water. For they gather it
and keepe it in stoze, that it may do them ease when
the springes faile them which serued them for theyr
meate & drinke. In some places do bubble vp warme
and holesome springes, which serue for cures in knit-
ting of broken bones, or expulsiing y poysonne shead-
ed by the Shonnsunnes, or in drying away diseases
of the eyes. But those that remedy y eyes, haue pow-
er also to discouer theues. For whosoever denpeth
the theft wyth an oath, washeth his eyes with thys
water. If hys oath bee true, his sight becommeth the
clearer: if he forsware himselfe, the fact is detected by
blindnesse: and he is driuen to confesse hys faulte in
darknesse, with the losse of hys eyes.

The Hearbe
Sardonias.

The wholesom-
nelle and com-
moditie of the
waters of *Sar-
dinia*.

A water that dis-
couereth theft.

G.iii.

C A P.

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CAP. X.

Of Sicill, and the Land Pelorias, and the nature of
the waters there: of the Mountaine Aetna,
and many other wonders of that Ile:
and of the seauen Iles called
Vulcanes Iles.



ANd if wee haue
respekte to the order of the
times or of the places: af-
ter Sardinia, the matters
of Sicill doe call vs next.

First, because that bothe
those Iles being broughte
in subiection to the Ro-
mans, were made Prouin-

ces both at one time. For Marcus Valerius was
made Gouvernour of Sardinia, and C. Flaminius Pre-
tor of Sicill all in one yere: and secondly for that im-
mediatly after you are out of the Straights of Sicill,
the Sea beareth the name of the Sardine Sea. Sicill
therefore, (which thing is firste and foremost to be
marked) by reason of his heades shooting forth, is plat-
ted thre cornered. (a) Pachynnus lookes toward, (b)
Peloponnesus and the South coast. (c) Pelorus behold-
eth Italy, butting Westward vpon it. (d) Lylibye
shooteth towarde Affrick. Among which, the Coun-
trei about Pelorus is commended, for the temperature
of y soyle, inasmuch as it nexther washeth away into
durt through ouermuch moisture, nor crumbleth into
dust through ouermuch drynesse. Where it goeth
further

The Plat of
Cicilye.

- (a) Capo passaro
- (b) Morea
- (c) The heade of
the fare.
- (d) Capo Boey.

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further into the maine land wards, and enlargeth in
wyderth, it hath three Lakes. Of the one, that it is
well stored with fish I count no great wonder. But
the next unto it, for that in the thicke groves among
the shadowy shrubbes of young trees, it nourisheth
 wilde beastes, and admitteth hunters by dyse pathes
 wherein they may haue accesse a soote by land, seruing
 to bothe uses of hunting & fishing, is numbred among
 the notable thinges. The thirde is proued to bee holte
 by an Altar standing in the mids, which deuiceth the
 shallows from the deapes. All the wate that leadeth
 vnto it, the water is but midde legge deepe. What soe-
 uer is beyonde, may neither be gaged nor touched. If
 it be: he that attempteth it is punished for his labour
 and looke how much of himselfe he putteth into the
 water, so much he goeth about to destroy. They say
 that a certayne man threw a line as farre as he coude
 into the deapes, and y as to recouer it againe he thrust
 his arme into the water to the intent to haue y more
 strength to pull, his hand became rotten. The coaste
 of Pelorias is peopled with inhabitants of Taurorhi-
 um, which Men in old time called Naxos. The towne
 of * Messana is sette directly oueragainst Rhegium
 of Italy, vnto the which Rhegium the Greekes gaue
 that name, by reason of the breaking of that place.

A Lake that
serues both for
hunting and fi-
shing.

A strange
Lake.

* Messana.

Pachinum is moste plentifull of Tunnyes and al-
 other sea fish, and therefore there is alwaies great
 fishing. The beautie of the Headland of Lylibye, is the
 towne Lylibye with the Tombe of Sybill. Long be-
 fore the siege of Troy, King Sicanus arryuing in the
 Ile with an Hoste of Spanyards, named it Sicanie. Af-
 terwarde Siculus the Sonne of Neptune called it Si-
 cill. And his land was taken by the Corinthians,
 Augustus liant, Romans, and Men of Candy. Among
 whom also the * Master of all Carpenters & Pacons

The first inha-
biters of Sicill.

* Archimedes.

h.

batb

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bath the chiefe Cittie, Syracuse, in which euen in winter season when sayre wether is bidden, the Summe shyneth every day. Moreover the fountaine Arcthusa is in this Cittie. The highest hylls in it are Aetna and Eryx. * Aetna is halloweb. vnto *Vulcane*, and Eryx, vnto *Venus*. In the toppe of Aetna are two chynkes which are named Cuppes, at which the vapo^r bursteth out, with a great roaring going befoze, which runneth rumbling a long while together in the bowels of the earth, through the burning brakes of hollow holes within. Neither do the flakes of fire fly out, vntill such time as the roaring & rumbling wyth in haue gone befoze. This is a great wonder. And it is no lesse wonder that in that burning heate, nature is so stubborne, that it bringeth forth snowe mingled wyth the fire: and that although it boyle in outrageous heate, yet the toppe of it is whyte with snowe, as if it were continuall winter.

There is therefore an invincible force in bothe, so that neyther the heate is abated by the colde, nor the colde asswaged by the heate. There are also two hylls: Buckhyll and *Neptunes* hyll. Upon *Neptunes* is a watchtowze that looketh into the Tuskané and Adriatick Seas. Buckhyll taketh bys name of the stoze of redde and fallowe Deere that walke by and down there in heards.

Whatsoeuer Sicill bringeth forth, whether it bee by the nature of the soyle, or by the deuice of Man, it is next those thinges that are iudged to be the best, inuening that in the fruits of the earth, there is none comparable to the fruite of * Cencuripe. Heere was the Commedy inuented: heere came the sportyng of Jesters firste vpon the Stage: heere was the house of Archimedes, who accordynge to the byence of Astronomie, was the fyrste indenter of Engyned.

Heere

* Mount Gibell
and the wonder-
fulnesse thereof.

* Cantorby.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Heere was that *Lais* that hadde rather choole her Countrey then bee knowne of her Countrey. The great Caues vnder the grounde beare witness of the race of the Cyclops. The place wherein the *Leistry* dwelt, beareth theyr name still. Of that Countrey was *Ceres* the Maide of tillage and husbandry. In the selfe same place is the fielde of * *Anna* continuallie full of flowres, and freshe like the spring euerye day of the yeeze, by which there is a hole sunken into the grounde, whereat *Dis* the ffather of Hell hadde free passage into the woelde (as same goeth) when hee ranieth *Proserpine*.

Betweene * *Catana* and * *Syracuse* is contention for the memoziell of the two famous Brethren, whose names eche part chalenge th seuerallie to themselves. If we giue eare to the *Catanenses*, it was *Anapias* and *Amphimachus*. If we credite that which the *Syracusans* would willingly haue, we must thinke they were *Armonthius* and *Criso*.ouertheleste, the cause of y^e dedde proceeded from the Countrey of *Catana*. Into which at such time as the fire of *Aetna* had burst out, two young men taking vpp the Parents, carryed them out through the flames vnhurt of the fire. They y^e came after, didde so reuerence the memozie of these younge men, that the place where they were buried, was named the fild of the godly.

As touching *Arcthusa* and *Alpheus*, it is true vnto this day, that the fountaine & the Riuier méte both in one channell. In the Riuier is the greatest stoze of wonders. If any man that is not of chaste & cleane life take of y^e water of y^e fountaine *Diana*, which runneth by *Camemne*, the liquo^r of the wine, and the liquo^r of the water will not ioyne in one substance. Among the *Segestans*, the Riuier *Herbesus* seethyng by suddainlye in the midde of the streame, becommeth exceeding hote.

* That place is
now called *An-
na*.

* *Catanea*.
* *Saragoza*.

A notable ex-
ample of loue
toward the Pa-
rents.

The Fountaine
Arcthusa and the
Riuier *Alpheus*.

The Well of
Diana.

Herbesus.

W.ii.

Acis

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Acis.
Hymerus.

Acis, for all that it issueth out of the Mountain Et-
na, yet can no River be colder then it is. Hymerus is
altered with the Coast of the ayre. For while it run-
neth Northward it is hytter: but when it turneth in-
to the South it is sweter. There is not more strange-
nesse in the Waters then in the Saltmynes. If yee
throwe the Salt of Arigent into the fire, it melteth in
burning: and if ye put water to it, it cracketh as if it
were burned.

Saltmynes.
* Gergent.

Etna beareth salt of a purple colour. In Pachyn-
nus it is founde so there, that ye may see through it.
The other Saltmynes that are neere eyther to Ari-
gent or Centuripe, serue for steele of quarries. For out
of them they haue Images to the likenesse of men or
Gods. In the places where the whole waters are, is
an Ilande that groweth full of Reedes vnto mate to
make pyres of all manner of soyses: whither they be
Precentories whose vse is to play before the Images
of the Gods: or Vasks, which exceede the Precentories
in number of holes: or maydenpipes, which haue that
name of their clere sounde: or Wingyries, wherough
they be shorter, yet haue they a shriller sounde: or Spil-
quines which haue sharpest sounde of all: or Lybianis
which they call also Turaries: or Carthyans, or Ae-
gyptians, or any others, howe diuerslie soeuer they bee
named by Musicians, according to the diuers and tan-
dyse of s which they serue for. In the Countrey Hale-
sine there is a Fountaine, at all times quiet & calme,
when no noyse is made, which riseth vpp if a whaline
be plaid vpon, leaping at the sound, and swelling ouer
his bymines as though he were in loue with the sweet-
nesse of the Musicke. The Isle of Oeton with hys
stinking saour, dyueth away such as come nigh. And
so there are two springes, whereof if a bairaine Wo-
man taste the one, she shall become frutefull: and if a
child,

A dauncing
Fountaine.

A stinking
Poole

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

childebearing Woman taste of the other, shee becom-
meth bairaine. The Isle of the Petrenses is hurtfull
to serpents, but wholsome to men. In the Lake of A-
rigent swimmeth an Dyle aboue. This fatnes throgth
the continuall waving of the Reedes, cleaueth to the
coppes of them: out of the sedgie beare wherof is ga-
thered a medicinable oyntment against the diseases of
great Cattell. Not farre from thence is *Vulcans Hyll*,
vpon which when men do sacrifice, they lay Wync
sticks vpon the Alters, without putting fire thereto
when they cast on the offalles.

Vulcans Hyll,
See howe the
deuill can worke
false miracles.

If the God like well of it, (for that is the tryall of
the sacrifice) the sticks (bee they neuer so græne) doo
take fire alone, and the God to whome the sacrifice is
made, causeth it to burne without kindling. And as
they are making mery, the flame playeth with them,
and scoping out in wreathed flakes among them find-
geth not any man whom it toucheth. but sheweth it
selfe to be none other thing then the Image of fire, de-
claring that the bowe is rightfully perfozmed. In the
same field of Arigent, doo burste out quagmyres of
mudde. And as the baines of Fountaines serue to make
Riuers, so in this part of Sicill the soile neuer faileth,
and earth with continuall utterance casteth out earth.
Sicill yelded first the Stone * Achates, founde in the
banks of the Riuier Achates, which was of no small
prize as long as it was found no where els. For the
baines imprinted in it do portraite such natural shap-
es therein, that when it is of the best making, it repre-
senteth the liknesse of many thinges. For which con-
sideration the King of King *Pyrrhus* that made war
against the Romaines, was not meanelly spoken of,
the Stone whereof was an Agate, wherein were to bee
sene the nine Muses, euerie one with theyr senerall
cognisaunces, and *Apollo* with hys viall in hys hand,
not

* The Agate.

The Ring of
king Pyrrhus.

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not engrauen by arte, but growne by Nature. But now we it is founde in diuers other places. Candy yeldeth a kind of them which they call Corallagats, because they are like Corall. It is powdered with drops glistering like Golde, and it resisteth Scorpions. Inde yeldeth of them expressing the proportions of Forrests and Beastes: the sight wherof comforteth the eyes. And being receiued into the mouth, it stauncheth thyrt. There are also of them which being burned doo cast a sent like Myrrhe. The Achate is ful of redde spots like bloode. But those that are most sette by, haue the clerenesse of Glasse as the Achate of Cyprus. For those that looke like ware, (because there is abundance of them) are as little esteemed as y stones in the strates.

The circuit of all this whole Ile, is three thousand furlonges about. In the narrowest Sea of Sicill, are the Isles Hephestia, five and twenty myles distant from Italy. The Italians call them *Vulcanus Isles*. For these by reason of the whole nature of their soile, doo epyther bozroin fire of the Mountaine Etna, or els minister fire vnto it by priuie intercourse vnder the ground. Here was appointed the dwelling place of the God of fire. They are in number seauen. Lypara toke that name of King *Lyparus*, who gouerned it before *Aeolus*. Another they called ** Hiera*. The same is chiefly halowed vnto *Vulcanus*, and burneth moste in the night time wyth an exceeding hygh bell. The thirde named ** Strongyle* which was the Pallace of *Aeolus*, standeth toward the Sunne ryng. It is least couered, and it differeth somewhat from the reste in clerenesse of flames. Herevpon it cometh to passe that chiefly by the smoake thereof, the inhabiteurs vnderstand befoze, what windes are like to blowe three daies after. And this is the cause why *Aeolus* was be-

Coralagats.

The whole circuit of Sicillie.

Vulcanus Isles.

* Maretan

* Strombolie.

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leeued to be the God of wyndes. The rest, Didymee, * Ericusa, * Phenicusa, and Euonimon, because they be like the other, we haue as good as spoken of them already.

CAP. XI.

Of the thyrd Coast of Europe: of the Countreys and places of Greece: of many thinges worthy to be recounted in them: and of the Nature of Partriches.



The third Coast

of Europe beginneth at the Mountaines of * Cerau- * Cimera of Albany. Spont. In this coast among the *Molossians* (where as is the Temple of *Iupiter* of *Dodon*) is the Mountaine *Tomarus*, renowned for y hundred fountaines y are about the fote of it, as *Theopompus* reporteth. In * Epyre is a holy wel, cold about all other waters, and of approued contrarietie. For if yee dippe a burning brand therein, it quenchet it: and if you hold it a good way of without any fire on it, of it owne nature it kindleth it. *Dodon* (as *Maro* sayth) is halowed vnto *Iupiter*. *Delphos* is renowned with the River *Cephus*, the fountaine *Casta*, lie, & the mountain *Parnasus*. *Acarnania* batoneth of *Aracynth*. This Countrey is denided fro *Stolia* wyth the Mountaine *Pindus*, which breedeth *Aclelous* a river anciently renowned among the chiefe Rivers of Greece, and

* Cimera of Albany.

* Albanye. A well of strang nature.

Dodon. *Delphos*.

The situation of *Acarnania*.

D.iii.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

* The Galac-
tica or Milk-
stone.

Scioessa

* The Country
about Lacede-
mon.

The storie of
Arion the Mu-
sician, that was
brought thither
through the Sea
vpon a Dol-
phins backe.

* Called also
Lacedemon, and
now called Mi-
nithra.

and not vnwozthely, considering that among the little stones that lye glistring in his bancks, there is founde the * Galactite, which being it selfe blacke, if it be chafed yeldeth a whyte iuyce that tasteth like milke. Being tyde about a woman that gyueth sucke, it maketh her bycast full of milke: being tyde to a Chylde, it causeth moze abundant swallowing of spittle, and being receiued into the mouth it melteth, but therewithall it perissheth the gyft of memozy. This stone is founde in Nylus and Achelous, and not in any third place. Nere vnto the Towne of Patra, is a place called Scioessa shadowed with the couert of nine Wylls, and not renowned for any other cause, then that the beames of the Sunne come almoste neuer there. In * Laconia is an issue out of the earth, called Tanarus.

Tanarus is also the Headlonde against Affricke, where as is the Chappell of *Arion* of Methymna, who was brought thither by a *Dolphin*, as his Image of brasse witnesseth there portrayted out liuely according as the chaunce happened, and as the thing was done indeede. Moreover, y very time expressed there, namelie the twenty and nine Olympiad (in which the same *Arion* is recorded victor at the gaming in Sicill) enoucheth the selfe same thing to haue bene done.

There is also a Towne called Tanaron of noble antiquitie. Furthermore there are certaine Citties, and among them Leutra, somewhat famous by reason of the shamefull ende that the *Lacedemonians* made there of late: and Amyclæ brought to destruction in olde time through theyr owne silence: and * Sparta renowned with the Temple of *Castor* and *Pollux*, and also with the tytles of *Ocryas* a name of greate fame: And *Theramuec* from whence first sprang the worshipping of *Diana*: and *Pitane* which *Archelaus* the

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

the Stoicke (who was borne there) did bring to lyght by the desert of his wyseome: And *Anthea* and *Caramilee*, where was sometime y Cittie *Thyre*, which now is but the name of a place, where was fought a notable battell betwene the *Lacedemonians* and the *Argyues*, the seauententh yere of the raigne of *Romulus*. For the Mountaine *Taygeta* and the Riuier *Eurotas* are better knowne then that they neede to be written of. *Inachus* a Riuier of *Achaia* cutteth thzogh all the Country of *Argoly*, which tooke his name of *Inachus* the first founder of the nobility of *Argos*. The beautie of *Epidaurus* is the Chappell of *Esculapius*, where sicke and diseased personnes lodging, are informed by dreames of remedies for their maladies. It is sufficient to put you in remembrance, that there is in *Arcady* a towne called *Pallanteu*, which by meanes of *Euander* the *Atcadian*, gaue the name to our Palace.

In *Arcady* are the Mountaines *Cyllen*, *Lycæus*, and *Menalus* renowned with the Gods that were fostered in them, among which, *Erymanthus* is not obscure. Also among the Riuers is *Erymanthus* springing out of the Hill *Erymanthus*, and the famous *Ladon*. Hereabouts the encounters of *Hercules* are apparant. *Varro* affirmeth that there is a * Fountaine in *Arcady* which killeth as manie as drinke of it. In this part of the world we finde this thing not vnwozthy to be mentioned concerning byrds, that whereas in other places *Mauisses* be yellowe as golde, about *Cyllen* they are as whyte as milke. Neyther is the stone to be despised which *Arcady* sendeth. The name thereof is *Asbest*. It is of the colour of yron: and being sette on fire, it cannot be quenched. Into the Baye of *Megara* shweteth the *Isthmos* which is renowned with gamings kept there every fift yere, & wth the

Taygeta.
Inachus.

Epidaurus, nowe
called Rhagusia
and Dubronik

* This Foun-
taine was named
Phineus.

White Mauisses.

The stone called
Asbest.

The gamings of
Isthmos.

A. i.

Temple

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Temple of *Neptune*. The said gamings (as is reported) were instituted in resemblance of the five coastes of * Peloponnesus which are beaten upon with five sundrie Seas. On the Southside with the Ionian sea, on the West with the Sicilian Sea, on the Southwester with the Aegean Sea, on the Northeast with the Myrtoan Sea, and on the South with the Candian Sea. This pastime being put downe by the Tyrant *Cypselus*, was by the Corinthians restored to the former solemnitie, in the fortie and nine Olimpiad. But the name of Peloponnesus declareth that *Pelops* was king of that Countrey. The platfome of it, is like the leafe of a Plane tree with Crêkes and nookes, and it maketh a diuorce betwene the Ionian Sea, and the Aegean Sea, disseuering the one shoze from the other, with a slender balke not aboue foure myles broade, which for the narrownesse thereof men call Isthmos. From hence beginneth Hellas, which properly they would haue to be the true Greece. That Countrey which is now called Attick, was in former time called, *Acte*. Therein is the Cittie Athens, nere wher to adioyneth Scyrons Rocke, extending fife myles in length, so named in honour of *Theseus* his victorie, and in remembraunce of the notable punishment of *Scyron*. From this Rocke *Ino* casting her selfe headlonge into the deepe, increased the number of the Goddess of the Sea. But we will not so slightlie passe over the Mountaines of Attick. There are *Icary*, *Brileffe*, *Lycaber*, and *Egialus*. But *Hymet* doth most worthelie beare the bell among them all, because that being beerie full of flowres, the Honny therof excelleth the Honny of all other places, not onely of forraigne Lands, but also of the same Countrey, in pleasaunt sauor and taste.

They wonder at the Fountaine Callyrhoec, yet they

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

they make not therefore the lesse account of another Fountayne called *Cruncos*. The place of iudgment among the Athenians is called *Ariopagus*. The plaine of Marathon was made famous by the report of a most bloody battell foughten there. *Danie Iles* lye ouer against the maine Lande of Attick, but *Salamis*, *Sunium*, *Cos*, and *Ceos* which (as *Varro* witnesseth) yielded the first Garments of fine spynning (which were made of wooll for the decking of Women) are almoste suburbs to the Cittie. *Bæotia* is renowned with *Thebes*, which Cittie was builded by *Amphion*. Not that he drew stones together with the sound of his Harpe, (for it cannot seeme likely that anye such thing should be done) but for that with the sweetnesse of his eloquence, he allured menne that dwelt in Rocks (who were altogether savage and vnurtured,) to become obedient to ciuil order and discipline. This Cittie glorieth in the Goddess that were borne within her wals, as they affirme which with holy verses doe set out the commendations of *Hercules* and *Bacchus*. At *Thebes* is the Mount *Helicon*, the Forrest *Cytheron*, the River *Ilmenius*, and the Fountaines *Arethusa*, *Oedipus*, *Plamatee*, and *Dirce*: but before all others *Aganippe* and * *Hippocrene*, which because *Cadmus* the first inuenter of Letters founde out as he rode about to searche what manner of Countrey he was come vnto, the Poets ranne vpon the byble of liberty, publishing in their writings, bothe that the one of them was raised by the stamping of a winged Horses hoofe, and that the other being tasted of, did endue mennes mindes with eloquence: and also that the winged Horses hoofe was opened, and that the waters there of being dronke, inspired folke with learning.

The Lande * *Eubœa* by shooting his side against the Coast of the maine Lande, dooth make the

This battell was betwene the Persians and Athenians.

Bæotia.
Thebes nowe called *Thiua*,

Helicon

* *Horswell*

* *Negropont*

* Now called
Morca.

The description
of Peloponnesus.

The true Greece.

Athens nowe
called *Satmes*

Mount *Hymet*

The Fountaine
Callyrhoec.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Hauen of
Aulis.

Hauen of Aulis, renowned in all ages for remembrance of the confederacie of Greece. The Bæotians are the same people that were the Lelegs, through whose Country runneth the River Cephissus & falleth into the Sea. In this land is the Bay of Oxis, the Towne of Larissa, and Delphirampæ also, wherein is the Chappell of Amphiaras, and the Image of Diana, which the Caruar Phidias did make. Varro supposeth that there are two Rivers in Bæotia, though of nature unlike, yet nothing differing in wonderfulness. If sheepe drinke of the one, they flæces change into a Rustet colour. If they drinke of the other: as manie of their flæces as were of a browne colour, become whyte. He addeth moreover that there is a pitte to be seene, that killeth as manie as drinke of it.

Two wonderfull
Ryuers,

The Partriches
of Bæotia

Where as Partriches in all other places are free like as the rest of birds be, in Bæotia they are not free: neither are they at liberty to flye where they list, but but haue boundes in the berie ayre: which they dare not passe. Insomuch that they neuer goe beyond they appointed limits, nor neuer flie ouer into the Marches of Athens. This is peculiar to the Partriches of Bæotia. For such things as are common to all other Partriches, we will treate of generally hereafter. Partriches are lie in trimming and fencing their nestes. For they hedge in their haunts with prickling thyns, and sharpe sprigges, to the intent such beastes as are noysome vnto them may bee kept off with the sharpnesse of the thornes. Under their Egges they lay dust: and they come and goe priuily, least they often haunting should betray the place. Many times the Hennes remove the egges out of the way, to deceiue the Cocks, who trouble them out of all measure with they continual flickering about them. Where is fighting among the Cocks for the Hens: and it is thought that those

The nature of
Partriches in
generall

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

those which are overcome, doe abide the other to tread them as if they were Hennes. They are so ranke of nature, that if the winde doe but blow from the Cocks, the Hennes become with egge, euen wyth the verie sent of them. And if anie manne come nere the place where they sitte, the Hennes springing forth doe offer themselves of their owne accorde to the commers, and feygning some default in their feete or their winges, (as though they might be by and by caught) they counterfet a slowe pace before them. By which subtiltye they eg forth such as they meete, and mocke them vntill they haue tolled them and drawne them a greate waye of from they neste. Neyther are their yong ones lesse carefull for they parte, howe to saue themselves. For when they perceiue that they are seene, they caste themselves vpon their backes, and take vp cloddies in they feete, with the couert whereof they hyde themselves so subtillye, that they escape euen when they are founde.

CAP. XII.

Of Thessaly & Magnesia, and of the Townes therein: of the River Peneus: of the pleasantnes of Tempe: of the heygth of the Mountaine Olympus: and of him that stroke out King Philips eye.



Thessaly is the same countrye beareth the name of Emonia, which Homer calleth Argos Pelasgicū, where Hellen was borne, of whom the Kinges were called Hellens. At the backe hereof stretcheth

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

stretcheth Pieria toward Macedonie: which being conquered, came in subiection to the *Macedons*. Many Townes and many Rivers are there. Of Townes the notablest are Phecia, Larissa, Thessalia, & Thebae. Of Rivers, the notablest is Peneus, which running downe by Ossa and Olympus, by meanes of the Wylls bowling gently on bothe sides with wooddy bottoms, maketh the Thessalian Tempee: and sweeping thence wyth broader streames thzough Macedonie & Magnesia, falleth into the Gulfe of Thermy. Unto Thessalie belong the playnes of Pharsaly, wherein were the thundring stormes of the * ciuill wars. And to the intent we goe not altogether to knowne byls: let them buzie themselves about Othrys & Pindus, which seeke for the originall of the Lapythes: or about Ossa which delight to linger in the fables of the Centaures. As for Pelion, the marriage feast of *Pelem* and *Thetis* haue brought it so much to knowledge, that it may be a marvell howe it should be kept in huggermugger. For the thinges that are to bee seene in Olympus, doe declare that *Homer* did not celebrate it thzough vnaduised rashnesse. For it ryseth so bigge, with so hygh a toppe, that the dwellers by doe call the knappe of it heauen. Ther is on the top of it an Altar dedicated to *Iupiter*, where vpon if any part of the inwards be layd, they are neuer blowne a sunder wyth blastes of the wynde, nor washed away with rayne: but when the yere comes about againe, they are founde the selfe same that they were left. And whatsoever is once consecrated there vnto the God, it is priuiledged for euer fro corruption of the aire. Letters written in the ashes continue tyll the Ceremonies of the next yere. In the Country of Magnesia is the Towne of * Methone, in the sedge wherof *Phillip* the Father of great *Alexander* of Macedonie, lost his eye by the stripe of an Arrow, which a Townel

Betweene Caesar
and Pompey,

Mount Olympus

Modon.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

a Townsman named *Aster* shot at him with his own name, and the name of the party that he shot it at, and the place that he wounded written thereuppon. What this people could skyll of Archery, we may beleue by *Philoctetes*, soasmuch as *Melibæa* is reckoned in the foote of this Country. But to the intent we procede no further then wee haue Poets for our defence, the fountaine *Libechrus* also appertaineth to Magnesia.

CAP. XIII.

Of Macedonie, and the successyon of the Kinges thereof: and of the stone Peantis.



The people which

were sometime the *Edonians*, and that which was the Lande of *Migdony*, or the Countrey of *Pieria*, or *Aemathia*, is nowre in one entyre terme the Realme of Macedonie. And the partitions which heretofore were generally disioyned, being nowe vnited in the name of *Macedones*, are become all one body. Macedonie therefore is bounded on the forepart with the Marches of *Thrace*. The South Countrey of *Thessaly* is inhabited by the *Epirots*. On the Westside are the * *Dardanians* and *Illyrians*. Where the North beateth vpon it, it is fenced in with *Paony* & *Belagony*. From the *Triballs* it shooteth forth in Mountaines to the colde Northeast wynde. It is deuided from *Thrace* by the Riuer *Strymon* which runneth from the Mountayne *Hæmus*.

The bounds of
Macedonie

* The people of
Seruia & Rascia,

¶.iii.

But

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

But to passe Rhodopee with silence which is a Mountaine of Mygdony, and Achos sayled through by the Persian fleet, and cutt of fro the maine Land, by the mountenaunce of a myle & a halfe, together wyth the vaines of Gold and Siluer, wherof there are digged vpppe verie good and great store in the fieldes of Macedonie, I wyll speake of the Countrey Orestide. There are a people which take the name of Orestides heerevpon. *Orestes* fleeing like an outlawe from Mycene after he had killed his mother, soasmuch as hee hadde determined to goe further of, commanded that a yong Sonne of hys, bozne in Aemathia of Hermione whom he had taken to be his companion in all adventures, should be brought vpp pziuillie hère. The Childe bearing his Fathers name, as he grew to mans estate so also grewe in courage and stomacke méte for hys royall race: and conquering all that extendeth to the Coast of Macedony, and the Adriatish Sea, hee called the Land (whereof he was ruler) Orestide.

The Orestides

The Gyants war
agaynst Heauen.

Phlægra (in which place, befoze there was anye towne there, the report goeth y a battell was fought betwéene the hoste of Heauen and the Gyants,) doth put vs in minde to declare throughe with how great pzoofes of soueraigntie there, the tokens of that Heauenlie warfare haue and doo continue it vnto this day. If at any time (as it cometh to passe indede) the brookes ryse with foule weather, and the excelle of waters breaking theyr bankes doo shoote themselves ouer violently into the fields: they say that euen now through the gulling of the water, are discovered bones like to mens carkasses, but farre bigger, which for the vnnmeasurable hugeness of them, are reported to haue bene the bodies of that monstrous Army. And this opinion is furthered with the euidence of excessyue great stones, wherewith heauen was thought to haue bene

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

bene assaulted. I will procede to the residue which extende into Thessaly and Aemony. For they be heigher then that in anie place, the height of the Mountain is able to reache therunto. Neither is there any thing in anie Land vnder Heauen, that may woorthely be compared hèrevnto in height, as wherevnto only the rage of water neuer attained when y flood ouerwhelmed all thinges els with wozye moistnesse. There remaine yet pziints of no small credite, whereby it appeareth that these places were aboue the stormy flood. For in the darke Caves of the Hilles, which at that time were eaten hollow with the strugling of the water, the shelles of fishes are left behinde, and many other thinges which are cast vppe by the workings of the rough Sea: so that although (to see to) the places be mayne Land: yet they haue a resemblaunce of y Sea shore.

Nowe will I speake of the Inhabiters. *Aemathius* who was the first that obtained soueraigntie in Amathia, (whither it be because the knowledge of his pedigree is wozyne out by time, or because it is a matter farre sette) is counted to bee bredde of the earth. After him the name of *Aemathia* which proceeded fro him, continued to the Realme of Macedony. But *Macedo* the Nephewe of *Deucalion* by the Mothers side, (who onelie with the familie of his household escaped from the general destruction) chaunged the name, and called it Macedony, after himselfe. After *Macedo* followed *Caranus* Captaine of a companie of Peloponnesians: who according to the aunswere gyuen by *Apollo*, builded a Citty in the same place, where he had scene a hearde of Goates sitte, and named it * *Αγρα*, Which may be interpreted, neyther was it lawfull among the auncient Macedones, to burie their chiefe states in anie other place

The descent of
the kinges of
Macedoni.

interpred,
Gotcham.

th.

then

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

King Alexander,
a louer of Mu-
ick.

Kinge Archelaus
a louer of Lear-
ning.

than there. After *Caranus* succeeded *Perdicas* in þe two and twentieth Olimpiad, who was the firste that bare the name of King: after whom came *Alexander* the Sonne of *Amyntas*, who was counted rich, and not without cause. For he had so good successe in encreasing his substance, that he first of all men, sent *Amargos* of cleane golde for a gyft, one to *Apollō* at *Delphos*, and another to *Iupiter* at *Elis*. He was greatlye giuen to delight bys hearing: insomuch that for bys pleasures sake, he entertained with honourable pensions as long as he liued manie that were cunning vpon Instruments, among whom was *Pyndarus* the Harper. From this man *Archelaus* receiued the kingdome, who was a politick Prince in seates of warre, and the firste deuiler of battell vppon the Sea. This *Archelaus* was so great a louer of learning, þe made *Euripides* the Tragicall Poet, one of his priuite Counsell. At whose burial, he was not content to follow the Verse onely, but also he shode his hayre, and vttered in countenance the sorowe that he conceiued in bys hart. The same *Archelaus* winning the wager in running with Chariots at the gaminges of *Pythia* and *Olimpus*, shewed himselfe rather to haue the hart of a glorious Greeke then of a royall King, in seeking that kind of playe. After *Archelaus* the state of *Macedony* being troubled with dissention, at last was stayed in the raigne of *Amyntas*, who had three Sons, of whom *Alexander* succeeded his Father: who being dispatched out of the way, the fruition of that great prebeminence was first giuen to *Perdicas*; by whose decease the kingdome was left by inheritance vnto his Brother *Philip*, who (as we tolde you before) lost bys right eye at *Metione*, of which maine there had gone a foze token before.

For at his marriage feast it is reported that the Musicians

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Musicians which serued that daie, sung (as it were in sport) a song of the one eyed Gyants, called Cyclops. This *Phillip* begat great *Alexander*, howbeit that *Olympias Alexanders* Mother, coueting to purchase hym a nobler Father, auouched him to haue bene begotten by a Dragon. But howsoeuer the case stode, *Alexander* so behaued himselfe, that he was beleued to be the Sonne of a God. He trauailed ouer the world, vsing the direction of *Aristotle* and *Callisthenes*. Hee conquered Asia the lesse, *Armeny*, *Iberia*, *Albany*, *Cappadocia*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*. He passed ouer þe Mountaines *Taurus* and *Caucasus*: He subdued the *Bactrians*: hee raigned ouer the *Medes* and *Persians*: Hee wan *Inde*, and went beyond all that *Liber* and *Hercules* reached vnto. He was of personage moze statelie than *Han*, with long and straight necke, cheerefull & clere eyes, cheekes ruddy with a pleasantnesse, and comely featured in all proportions of bodye, not without a certaine maiestie. Being conqueror of all men, hee was hymselfe a thrall to wyne and wrath. Through surfette of drunkennesse he died at *Babylon*, somewhat after a moze base and vncomeyly sorte then he had lyued. We finde that those that came after him, were bozne rather to increase the glozy of the *Romaines*, then to inherite so great renoune. *Macedony* byingeth soothe a stone which they call *Pæantis*. The common repothe goeth, that this stone doth helpe Women, bothe in the time of theyr conception, and in the time of their labour. It is sounde much about the Tombe of *Tyresias*.

King Phillip

Great Alexander

The stone
Pæantis.

B. II.

C A P.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

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King Phillip

Great Alexander

The stone
Pæantis.

B. ii.

C A P.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XIII.

Of the manners and customes of the Thracians. Of the places and peoples of Thrace. Of Cranes and Swallows. Of Hellespont. Of the Ilande Clarob, and of the Aegæum Sea.



* Romania

The manners and customes of the auncient Thracians.

Now it is time to take our iourneye into * Thrace, and to sette sayle toward the puissantest Nations of Europe : which whosoener will looke vpon aduisedlie, shall easily finde that there is a contempt of life in the barbarous Thracians, though a certaine discipline of moother wytt. They agree all to die willingly : some of them believing that the soules of them that decease returne againe, and other some thinking that they die not, but are in a moze happie and blisful state. Among most of them, the birth daies are sorrowfull, and contrariwise the burialls are ioyfull. In somuch that the Fathers and Mothers fall a weeping when theyr Childzen are newe bozne, and reioyce when they are deade. The Menne doe glorie in the number of theyr Wines, and count it an honour to haue manie bedfellowes. Such Women as are chare of their chastitie, doe leape into the fires where their dead Husbendes are burned, and (which they thinke to be the greatest token of chastity that may bee) runne headlong into the flame. When Women come to the time of marriage, they take not

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Husbands at the appointment of their Parents : but such of them as excel others in beautie, set themselves forth to sale, and making Proclamation who will giue moste, they marrie not to him that is of best conditions, but to him that is best Chapman. Those that are foule or deformed, bring dowries with them to their Husbendes withall. When they feast, bothe sexes of them goe about the hartes, and cast the seede of certaine Hearbs growing among them into the fire. The fume of which Hearbes so striketh vp into their heads that it woundeth theyr senses, and maketh them like drunken folke, whereat they haue a good sporte. Thus much concerning their customes. Nowe shall ensue of their places and peoples. Along the Ryuer Strymon the right hande thereof, inhabite the Denselats. There are also manie kinreds of the Besses, euen vnto the Ryuer Nestus, which runneth about the foot of the Mountaine Pangæus. The soyle of the Odryses sendeth forth the Ryuer Hebrus which runneth among the Briants, Dolons, Thyne, Corpills, and other barbarous nations, & toucheth also the Cycones. When is there Mount Hæmus, five myles high, the back part whereof is inhabited by the Massians, Gæts, Sarmats, Scythians, and manie other Nations.

The Ryuer Hebrus.

Mount Hæmus

On the sea coast of Pontus dwelleth the people of Sythony, the renowne whereof is augmented by Orpheus the Poet and Propheete that was bozne there, who is reported to haue practised the secrets (whither it were of his Musicke or of his Ceremonies,) in the Promontorie Sperchius. Afterwarde is the Poole of Biston, and not farre from thence the Country of Marony, wherein was the Towne of Tyrada sometime the stable of Diomedes hoxses. But nowe it hath giuen place to time, and there remaineth no moze but the foundation of the Towne. Not farre from thence is

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Abdera,

Democritus.

the Citty Abdera which *Diomedes* sister builded, & cal-
led so after her owne name. Anon after, it became the
house of *Democritus* & natural Philosopher, & therfore
to (say the truth) it is the moze renowned. This Ab-
dera being by time decayed, was restored to a greater
countenance by the *Clazomenians* comming out of
Asia, the hundzeth and one and thirty Olympiad, who
abolishing the things that had passed before, restored
it to the olde name againe. The comming of *Xerxes*
made the place of Doriscon famous, because he mu-
stered hys Armie there. Mount *Hæmus* hath & tombe
of *Polydore* to shewe, on that side which the *Scythians*
Arcteres do inhabit, and it hath the Citty which in
olde time was called *Gerania*, and is now called of the
barbarous people *Catruza*, from whence the reporte
goeth that the *Pygmæans* were dyuen by *Cranes*.

Of the nature
and order of
Cranes.

Surely it is manifest that *Cranes* in the wynter
time do flye in great heards towards the North, and
it shall not græue me to declare whither, and in what
sort they direct their flight. They march in aray as if
were an Armie vnder an Ensigne. And least the vio-
lence of the winde should dzyue them from the coaste
to which they direct theyr course, they gorge theselues
wyth Sande, and balace themselues by taking vpp
stones of a measurable waight. When they mount as
high as they can, to the intent from thence (as from a
hygh watchtowe) to aime the Landes which they
would goe vnto. He that is surest of wyng goeth be-
fore the Hearde, and with his claryng rebuketh their
slothfulnesse, and causeth the frayne behinde to make
haste after. When he wereth hoarse, another takes
his roome. When they shall passe the Sea of *Pontus*,
they seeke for the narrowest places, which they may
easilie finde by eye sight, and they are betwene *Tauri-
ca* and *Paphlagonia*, that is to say betwene *Carambis*
and

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and the *Rammes* head. As sone as they knowe them-
selues to be past the mid channell, they disburden the-
selues of the stones in theyr feete. So the Shipmenne
report, who by suddaine aduenture haue oftentimes
bene rayned vppon wyth theyr stonie showers. As
for theyr Sande, they put it not vp againe before they
be well assured of theyr abyding. They are all alike
carefull for such as are weary. Insomuch that if any of
them tye, the rest flocke altogether and beare them
vpp that faint, vntil they may recover their strength
by resting. Neyther are they lesse circumspecte vppon
the Land. For they keepe watch a nights, in such wise
that euery tenth of them waketh. Those that watche,
holde little weyghts in their claws, which reproue
them of sleepe if they happen to let them fall. If aught
be to be avoyded, they giue warning thereof by clary-
ng. Theyr colour bewrayeth their age, for the elder
they growe, the blacker they were.

Let vs come to the Promontorie * *Chrysokeras*,
renowned with the Citty * *Byzance* heretofore cal-
led *Lygos*, which is distant from * *Dyrachium* sea-
uen hundred and eleuen miles. For so much is & space
betwene the *Adriatick* Sea, and * *propontis*. In the
Country of *Cenik* not far from *Flauiope* a Towne
builded and peopled with *Romaines*, is the Towne of
Byzia in tymes past the Palace of King *Tereus*, now
hated and vnhanted of *Swallowes*, and so forth of
other byrds: although it bee so that *Swallowes* doo
shunne to come within *Thebes* also, because the wals
thereof haue bene so often taken. For among other
thinges: that they haue a kinde of foreknowledge. it
is knowne hereby, that they wyl not come neere a
house that is like to fall, nor come vnder the rose that
by any means shal perishe. Surely they are not chaced
by rauening foules, neither are they a pray to any, but
are as holy birds.

* It may be in-
terpreted Gol-
denhorne.
* *Constanti-
nople*.
* *Durazo*.
* The Sea of
Constantinople

The nature of
Swallowes.

There

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That is to say a narrow balke of grounde betwene two seas.

It may be interpreted Haristed.

* Dogs Tombe or dogs graue.

* Danow or Tonware.

* Corfu.

There is an other * Isthmos in Thrace of lyke straightnesse, and hauing a narrow Sea of like wydenesse to that of Peloponnesus, vpon the shores wherof stande two Citties, on either side one. The shore toward the Sea of Constantinople is beautified wpyth the Towne of Pactie, and Melane bay with the Cittie * Cardy: which hath that name because the platt of it is in fashion like a hart. All the great Sea of Hellespont is streightned into seuē furlonges, which space disseuereth the coast of Asia from Europe. Where also stande two Citties, Abidos in Asia, and Sestos in Europe. And harde by are two Promontories one ouer against the other: Mastusia of Chersonesus, where endeth the thirde coast of Europe, and Sygeum of Asia, where is a little Hill called * Cynossema the Tombe of *Hecuba*, and the Tower of *Protesilaus*, put to y^e vse of a Chappell.

On the Northmarches of Thrace, beateth the Riuier * Ister, on the Casse Pontus and Propontis: and on the South, the *Egean Sea*. Betwene Tenedos and Chius, is the Iland *Claros* situate at such place as the *Egean Sea* wydneth. On the ryght hand, as men sayle to Antandros, there is a Rock (so it deserves to be called rather then an Ile) which (to them that beholde it a farre of) seemeth to haue the shape of a Goate, which the Greekes call *Ega*, that is to saye a Goate. Of this Roocke the *Egean Gulfe* taketh hys name. From Phalarion a Promontorie of * *Corcyra*, hangeth out a Rock of the likenesse of a Ship, into the which *Ulysses* hys Schyppe was belaued to haue beens transformed. *Cythera* which is *Sue myles* from *Malea*, was heretofore named *Porphyris*.

CAP.

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CAP. XV.

Of Creta, and of many other thinges pertayning thereunto.



Ore easie it is to

to treate fully of * *Creta*, * Now *Candia* the to say expyelly in what Sea it lyeth. For y^e Greeks haue so mingled the names of the Sea that enuironeth it, that while they thruste one in an others place, they haue almost drowned

altogether. Neuerthelesse, I will bestowe my trauell with as much faithfulness as I canne, in buttelling it out, to the intent that nothing may hang in vncertaintie. It stretcheth out a great length betwene y^e Casse and the West, hauing Greece butting against it on the one side, and *Cyrene* on the other. On the Northside it is beaten vpon with the * *Egean Sea*, and on the South with the *Libicke* and *Egyptian Seas*. It was garnished with a hundred Citties (as they report which haue lauash tongues of theyr owne) but indede with a hundred great and lordly proud Townes: the chiefe whereof were *Gortim*, *Cydon*, *Gnoson*, *Therapne*, and *Scylletion*. *Dosiades* reporteth that it was named *Crete*, of the Lady *Crete*, the daughter of *Hesperus*. *Anaximander* saith, it was so called of *Crete* B. of the *Cretes*. *Crates* auoucheth that it hyght, first *Aeria*, and anon after *Curetis*. And manie also affyyme, that of the temperatenesse of the ayre, it was called

The situation of Candy

* Or *Goresea*

The auncient names of Candy

L.

* *Macaro-*

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The blessed Ile.
Of things first
founded in that
Ile.

* Macaronesus. It was the first that could skil of sea-matters and of shooting. It was the first that comprehended words in writing. It was the first that taught dauncing in Armoz, called the Pyrrhicke daunce, of *Pyrrhus* the first deuiler thereof. It was the first that trayned troopes of *Heracles* to winde and vnwinde themselves in way of sport and ballance, whereupon was after ward founded the vse of warlike discipline. The arte of Musicke began first there, by meanes of the *Dactyles* of *Ida*, who finding out the distinction of tunes by the sounding and tinkling of brasse, brought it in order of songe, and songe ditties to it. It looketh white, by reason of the snowie toppes of the Mountaines *Dictimus* and *Cadiscus*, which are so exceeding white, that vnto such as sayle a farre off, they seeme rather cloudes then hills. Besides the others, there is *Ida*, which before the rising of the Sunne, seeth the Sunne.

Mount Ida.

The manners
and customes of
the auncient
Candians.

Varro in his worke intituled of the Seacoasts, affirmeth that in his time, the Tombe of *Iupiter* was there to be seene. The people of *Crete* doe very deuoutly worshippe *Diana*, whom in their owne moother tongue they call *Brishomartis*, which is as much to saie in our language, as Sweete maide. No man may lawfullie enter into the Goddesses Temple, but barefooted. The saide Temple sheweth the workmanship of *Dadalus*. By *Gortyn* runneth the Riuer *Lathay*, at the which the *Gortynes* saie, that *Europa* was brought in vpon a Bulles back. The same *Gortynes* doe worshippe *Cadmus*, *Europa*'s brother, of whom they report thus. He is seene, and meeteth folke, but in the shutting in of the Euenings toward night, he offereth himselfe to sight, with a countenance of much greater maiestie. The *Gnosians* account the Goddess *Minerva* to be a Countrewoman of theirs, and affirme that

Illusion of the
deuill by wal-
king Ghostes,

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that *Cozne* was firste sowne among them, standing boldlie in contention with the *Athenians* for that matter. The fieldes of *Crete* are well stored wyth wyld Beastes: but it wanteth Redde deere. It breedeth not anie where *Molues*, *Foxes*, and other fourefooted Beasts that be scarefull. There is no kind of serpents there. There is great store of *Wynes*. The soyle is wonderous batling. The increase of fruites of trees is abundant. For in a part of this Ile onely, *Cypresse* Trees beeing selled doe spring againe. There is an Earbe called * *Alimos*, whereof if a man champe a little, it keepeth him from being a hungred for one whole daie, and therefore this also is peculiar to *Crete*. There is a kinde of Spider, called *Phalangium*. If ye demaund what force it hath, there is no strength at all in the bodie of it, but if you would learne what power it hath, the man whom it stingeth dyeth of the payson. The stone also which is called * *Idæus dactylus*, is sayde to growe in this Ilande. It is of the colour of yron, and it is in shape like a maus thombe.

What thinges
Candy breedeth.

* Hungarlesse

* The Finger-
stone.

Crete hath no night Owles, and if any be brought thether, they dye out of hand.

L. ii.

CAP.

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CAP. XVI.

of Caristos, and the hote waters therein, and of
the byrds called Carists. Of Chalcis, of
the Circle Iles, and of the Islands
Ios, and Delos,



Aristos hath hote

Bathes which they call
Helloys, and byrdes called
Carists, which flye into the
fire without singeing their
feathers: and also a kynde
of fine Lynnen which re-
maineth in the fire without
perishing. This Ilande (as

Callidemus auoucheth) was in olde time taken for *
Chalces, because *Brasse* was there first founde. That
the Titans raigned there time out of minde, the rytes
of theyr Religions do declare. For the Caristians do
diuine seruice to *Briareus*, like as the Chalcideans do
to *Aegæon*. For in a manner all * *Euboia* was in sub-
iection to the Titans. It is supposed that these Ilands
tooke the name of Cyclads, because that although they
be situate some further then some from * *Delos*: yet
they stand all in a Circle round about *Delos*, and the
Greekes call a circle *Cyclos*. *Ios* is moze famous then
the rest by reason that *Homer* is buried there. It is
here to be remembred, that after the first flood, which
is noted to haue bene in the time of *Ogyges*, when the
day had continued as darke as night, by the space of
nyne Monethes together: *Delos* before all other
Lands

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Landes was lightned with the Sunne beames, and
thereof gate his name, in that it was y first that was
restored to light. Nowe betwene *Ogyges* and *Deuca-
lion* is accounted the space of five hundred yeres.

CAP. XVII.

of the Ilande Ortygia, and of
Quayles.



Elos is also called *Quaylland*.

* *Ortygia*, the most renown-
med of all the Cyclads, bee-
ing it selfe one of the num-
ber of them, and is named
diuersly: sometime *Asteria*,
of the honouring of *Apollo*,
there: sometime *Lagia*, of
hunting: and *Cynethus*, and
Perpole because fire pannes, and fire it selfe also were Of *Quayles*
founde there. In this Iland were *Quayles* scene first and of theyr
which byrds the Greekes call *Ortyges*. Men think that properties.
these foules are in the tuition of *Latona*. They are
not to be scene at all seasons, but haue theyr time of
comming, which is when Sommer is gone. When
they passe ouer the Seas, they flye leysurely at y first,
cherryssing theyr strength wpyth flying softly for feare
of a longer iourney. But as sone as they spy *Ilande*,
they clusser on a flock, and thronging close together,
make all the spæde they can: which half of theyr doth
oftentimes turne to the destruction of them that are
vpon the Sea. For it happeneth in the nights, that
they rende the tackling, and bearing the sayleclothes

* *Brasselande*

* *Negropont*

Sdiles,

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before them by violence, turne the bottomes of the knees upwarde. They neuer sette forth whyle the Southerne winde bloweth, for feare of the force of a more swelling foggie blasse. They commonly comitt themselves to the Northerne wyndes, to the intent that the gale thereof being more drie and more vehement, may the eassier carrie their bodies which are somewhat fatte, and by reason thereof somewhat slow also. He that guydeth the flocke, is called * Orygometra. As soone as he draweth towarde the Land, the Goshawke (which watcheth for the nonce) leazeth vpon him, and therefore it is all they seeking to get them a guyde of a strange bryde, by whom to escape the first danger. Their chiefe delight is to feede vpon the seede of venemous hearbs, and therefore wisemen haue forbidden them their Tables. And this lyuinge creature onely (sauiug manne) suffereth the falling sicknesse.

The quail guyde.

CAP. XVIII.

Of the Ile Eubæa, nowe called Nigropont.



The Ile of Eubæa is dismembered with so small a cut from the maine land of Boeotia, that it is to be doubted whether it bee to be numbred among Ilands or no. For on that syde which they call Eurypus, it is ioyned to the Lande with a brydge, and is gone vnto a foote by the frame of a very

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a very short Engine. It shooteth into the North with the Promontorie Cænæum, and with two other it extendeth into the South, whereof Gerastus saith the Countrey of Athens, and Caphreus looketh into Hellespont, where after the destruction of Troy (whether it were through the wrath of *Minerva*, or (as the certainer report goeth) through the influence of the Starre *Arcturus*) the Greecish Nation suffered great losse by shipwrack.

The headland of Capharew

CAP. XIX.

Of the Ilande Paros, and the stone Sarda.



Aros is renowned for the Marble that is in it. Next *Delos* it is the best inhabited wth towne. But before it hadd y name of *Paros*, it was called *Minoia*. For being conquered by *Minos*, as long as it continued vnder the Greecish

dominion, it was called *Minoia*. Besides the Marble, it yeeldeth the stone *Sarda*, which is better then Marble, but yet accounted as basest of all Jewels. Cyghene myle from *Delos* is the Ile of *Naxos*, wherein is the towne of *Srongyle*. But before it was called *Naxos*, it bare the name of *Dyonisia*, eyther because it was the harborough of *Bacchus*, or els because it excelled the rest in fruitfulness of vines. Besides these, there be many moe of y Circle Isles, but y things that are chiefly woorthie to be remembered are in the Isles aforesaid.

* The Stone Sarda.

Naxos now called Nixia

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CAP. XX.

Of the Ilande Icaros, and of the Phylosopher Pythagoras : of the Ilands Melos, Carpathos, Rhodes, and Lemnos, and of the shaddowe of Mount Athos.



Now it is called
Nicaria.

Icaros also is one

of the Ilands called Sporades, and gaue the name to the Icarish Sea. Thys Ile shooting forth in Rocks betwene Samos and Myconus, is altogether harbourlesse : and because it hath no Bay nor Hauen to ar-

ryue at, it is ill spoken of for the dangerousnesse of the Coastes of it. Varro therefore is of opinion, that Icarus of Crete perished there by shipwack, and that the place tooke bys name of the misfortune of the man. In Samos nothing is more notable then y Pythagoras was that Countryman borne : who being offended at the Crueltye of the Tyrants, forsooke bys native Country, and arriued in Italy in the tyme that Brutus which droue the Kings out of Rome was Consull * Melos (which Calymachus calleth Melanis) hard by Acolia, is the roundest of all the Iles. For * Carpathus is the same whereof the Carpathian sea hath bys name. The ayre is neuer so clewde but the Sonne shyneth vpon the Rhodes. The Lemnians wo:shippe Vulcan, and therefore the chiefe Cittie of

* Lemnos

Samos.
Pythagoras.

* Now called
Mylo.
* Scarpanto.

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* Lemnos is called Hæphestia. There is also y towne of Myrina, into y Marketted wherof, the Mountaine Athos casteth his shaddowe out of Macedonie, which thing (not without cause) men haue noted for a wonder, soasmuch as Athos is fourescore and six miles of fro Lemnos. Surely Athos is of such a height, y it is supposed to bee higher then from whence the rayne falleth. Which opinion hath got credite herevpon, for that the ashes which are left vpon the Altars y stande on the toppe of it, are neuer washt awaie, nor doo in anie wise diminish, but do alwaies continue euen in the same heape that they were raked vpe in. On the toppe of it was sometime y Towne Acrothion, wherin the Inhabiters liued halfe so long againe as the inhabitants of other places : and therefore the Greekes call the people thereof Macrobian, which is as much to say in our language, as longliued.

* Stalimene.

The exceeding
height of Mount
Athos.

CAP. XXI.

Of Hellespont, Propontis, the Bosphor of Thrace and of the maruellous nature of the fishes called Dolphins.



He fourth coast

of Europe beginneth at * Hellespont, and endeth at the mouth of Mæotis. Al the saide widenesse which diuideth Europe and Asia a sunder, gathereth into a straight of leauē furlongs. This is Hellespont, here

* Saint Georges arme.

¶ i.

dio

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did *Xerxes* make a brydge of shippes and passe ouer a foote. From thence stretcheth a narrolwe arme of the Sea to a Citty of Asia called Priapus, which *Alexander* the great sayled vnto, and gotte it into his handes, when he went about to conquer the worlde. From thence wynding into a mayne Sea, it groweth narrolw againe toward * *Propontis*: and by and by gathereth into halfe a mile breadth, and is called the * *Bosphor* of Thrace, at which place *Darius* conuayed ouer his armie. These Seas haue manie Dolphins, which haue in them many straunge things to be wondred at. First and foremost, the Seas breede not any thing swifter or nimbler then them: insomuch as oftentimes in their leaping vpp, they shote themselves quite ouer the topps of the maine sailles of the ships. Whether sooner they become, they goe by couples. They bring forth pigs, and the tenth month is the full time of their farring, and they farroe euer in Sommer time, and giue their pigs sucke, and while they bee verie yonge they take them in at their mouth, and they wayt vpon them for a time till they were strong. They liue thirtie yeeres as hath bene tryed by experience in cutting of theyr tailles for a marke to knowe them by. They haue theyr mouthes not in y same place where other Beastes haue, but almost in theyr bellies, and contrarie to the nature of Fishes they onely moue theyr tongues. They haue sharpe prickes on their backes, which stand vpp like when they be moued to anger, and are hidden as it were in a sheath whē their minds be quiet. Men say they don't not in the water, nor take any breath but aboue in the aire. When y Northwind bloweth they be light of hearing, & contrariwise thick of hearing whē y wind is in the South. They delight in Musicke, reioysing to heare shalmes, & whersoeuer is harmonie, thither flock they together in heards. In the

* The Sea of Constantinople.
* The straighte of Constantinople, and it signifieth the Oxeforde.
The wonderful nature of Dolphins and their loue towardes manne.

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the raignt of *Augustus*, a boy in Campane, first trayned a Dolphin w shiuers of bread, & did so much by custom that he was contented to be fedde by hand. Afterward when y boy waxed bold in playing with him, he carryed him frō the land into y lake of Laurine, & beare the boy as it were on his back frō the shoze of y bay, vnto * *Puteolis*. This was done many yeeres together, so long til y continual beholding therof made it to some no wonder. But when the lad was dead, the Dolphin mourning for y want of him, died for sorow in y sight of al men. I wold be lothe to vouch this thing, but y it is registred in y wyrytings of *Mecenas*, & *Fabian*, & many others. Anon after, vppon the seacoast of Affrick at Hippon Dyarrhyton, a Dolphin beeing fed by y men of Hippon, offred himself to be handled, and euer now an then caried such as were set vpon his back. And this thing was not done by y peoples hands only, for *Flavianus* y Proconsul of Affrick handled him himselfe, and anointed him w ointments, insomuch as the Dolphin being cast a sleape with y strangenes of the smell, was tumbled hither & thither for dead, and many monethes after desisted frō his accustomed keeping of company. At Iassus a citty of Babilon, a Dolphin fel in loue with a lad, & in folowing him ouer eagerly after their accustomed sport together, shot himself into y land and there stuck fast. *Alexander* y great interpreting it to haue bene y loue of the * *God* of the sea, made the lad chiefe priest to *Neptune* nere vnto y said citty, as *Egesidemus* maketh report. Another childe named *Hirmias* likewise riding on a Dolphins back in the sea, & being drowned by violence of the waues, was caried backe againe to lande by the Dolphin, who toke such repentance, that he punished the fact with wilfull death, and neuer returned moze into the Sea. There are stoz of other such examples, & yet I wyl not speake of *Arion*, whose aduenture is credibly auouched by *Chronicles*.

* *Pozzolo*.

* *Neptune*.

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Furthermoze, if they yong pygs at any time playe the wantons, they auncients sette one of the elder sozte to be guyde ouer the Hearde, by whose instructi- on they learne to slippe from the assault of greater fi- shes that rush in vpon them, howbeit that in those Seas there be very few great Fyshes except it be the Seale.

Tunnys.

In Pontus, there is great store of Tunnys, and they bræde not lightlie els where. For there is no place that they come sooner to their full growth in, then there: and y is by reason of the plenty of swæte waters. Their comming into the Sea is in y spring- time, and they enter in by the right side of the Shore, and goe out by the left side: which thing they are thought to do, because they see better wth the right eye then with the left.

CAP. XXII.

Of Ister: of the beaste called a Beuer, and of the precious stone of Pontus.



Ister riseth in the Wylls of Germanie, and issueth out of a Mountaine that lieth ouer against Tur gew, a part of the ancient Gall. It receiveth into it thre score Rivers, almoste all able to beare Shippes, and it falleth into Pontus

with seauen monthes, wherof the first is called Peuce, the second Narcistoma, the thirde Calostoma, and the fourth

* Danow or Tonware.

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fourth Pseudostoma: for Boreostoma the first, and Ste- nostoma the first, are slower then the rest: and as for the seauenth, it is so dull and like vnto a Wole, that it hath not anie likelihoode of a streame. The firste four are so great, that by the space of forty miles together they are not intermedled with the Saltwater, but keepe they swæte taste with vnterrupted sauoure.

Thzough all Pontus there is great store of Beuers, ^{Beuers.} which they call by the names of Fiber & Castor. This Beast is like an Otter, and is a very sore byter, inso- much that if he fasten vpon a man, hee will not let goe his holde vntill he feele the bones crash betwene his teeth.

His stones are greatly coueted for the medicina- blesse of them, and therefore when he findeth hym- selfe put to the pinch, he byteth of his owne rods, and eateth them vp, to the intent men should haue no good of them when he is taken.

Pontus yeeldeth also precious stones of sundrye ^{Agats and} soztes, which of the Countrey wee call Pontiks: for ^{Porphyrus.} some haue starres of the colour of Golde, and some of the colour of bloode in them, and they are counted a- mong the sacred: for they are gathered rather for a shewe, then for anie vse that they serue to. They are not besprent in drops, but are interlymed with long strokes of sundry colours.

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CAP. XXIII.

*Of the Ryuer Hypanis, and the Fountaine
Exampeus.*



He Ryuer Hypanis springeth among the
* Auchets. It is the prince
of Rivers in Scythia, pure
and verie wholesome to
drinke, untill such time as
it entred into the borders
of the * Calipoddy where
the Fountaine Exampeus

(which is iustly defamed for the vnturnesse of his
spring) being mingled wth the clere streame, infer-
teth the River wth his fault, so that hee falleth into
the Sea vntill hee is himselfe.

Whereupon groweth diuersitie of opinions among
folke concerning Hypanis. For they that know hym
at the beginning, doe prayse him: and they that tast of
hym at the ende haue good cause to curse hym.

CAP.

* They are
nowe a part of
Moscouia.

* May be inter-
preted Fayrfecte
they are also a
people of Mos-
couia.



CAP. XXIII.

*Of the Ryuer Boristhenes, and the people that dwell
thereby: of the nature of dogges: of the man-
ners of the Scythians: of the precious
stones called the Emerawd.*

Cyanic and Cry-



Within the Coun-
trei of the * Neuers spring-
eth the Ryuer * Borys-
thes, wherein are fishes of
excellent taste, without any
bones, hauing nothing but
very tender grasse. But
the Neuers (as wee haue
heard) in the Sommer time

are transformed into Volues: and after ward when
they haue passed a certaine time limited for the con-
tinuance in that state, they returne to theyr former
shape againe. The God of this people is *Mars*: in
tribbe of Priaged they use shippes. So wordes: they
offe much in Sacrifices and wth theyr boanes
make the to burne the Sacrifices in pyth. Next
theyr neighbours to these are the * Gelones: They make
bothe rayment for themselves and furniture for their
boxes of theyr enemyes. Finnes.

* Nepr.
The Neuers are
now a part of
Moscouia.
The manners
and customes of
the ancient
Moscouites.

* These were
afterward called
Getes, and nowe
are Tartarians.

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¶.iiij.

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* These also are
now Tartarians

* Men eaters or
Cannibals.

Their Countrey
is now called
Zaira & Seroan.

Wonderful dogs
& of the nature
and property of
dogs in general.

Upon the Gelones border the * Agathyrses, painting their faces with a blew colour, and dying they have into a blew colour. And this is not done without a difference. For the better man he is, & deeper colour he dyeth himselfe: so that it is a token of lowe degree to be lightlie painted. After them are the * Anthropophags, who like cursed captives feede on Mans flesh. The which custome of that wicked nation, the Countreys adjoining beare witness of, by lying continuallie waste, the inhabitants of them abandoning them, and running away for feare of that cruell outrage: and this is the cause that from thence to the sea which they call Tabis all along that coast which lyeth toward the Northeast, the land is utterly without inhabiter and altogether wyldernesse, untill yee come to the Seres.

The Chalibyes and Dahyes which inhabit a part of that Scythia that is in Asia, do differ nothing in crueltie from the most outrageous of all. But the * Albanes inhabitants of the Seacoast by the Caspian Sea, who will haue themselves thought to be the posteritie of Iason) are borne with white haire, and haue hoze heads as soone as they haire buddeth, the colour whereof hath given name to the nation. The apple of their eyes is of colour bright gray, and therefore they see better by night then by day. The dogges that are bredde in this Countrey, excell all other beastes, for they pull downe Bulles, kill Lyons, and hold whatsoeuer they are put at. In consideration whereof, they deserved to be spoken of in Chronicles. We read that as Alexander was going toward India, the King of Albanie sent him two dogs for a present. Of which the one so disdained Swines and Beares brought before him, that being offended with the basenes of the pray he lay still a great while and would not once stirre at them:

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them: Alexander thinking him to be but a cowardly curre (because he knewe not his properties) commanded him to be killed. But the other at the information of them that brought the present, being put to a Lyon killed him. And anon after, spying an Oliphant, hee made a great leaping and skyping for ioy, and being put to him, first tyed the Beaste with cunning sight, and after ward (to the great feare of them that looked on) pulled him downe to the ground. These kinde of Dogs groweth to a very large syle, and make a farre terribler noyse in their barking, then is the roaringe of a Lyon.

These things are peculiar to the dogs of Albanie: the rest are common to all dogges. All dogs generally do loue their Masters, as is manifest by examples. In * Epyre a dogge describing the murtherer of his Master in a great thronge, bewayed him by barking. When Iason of Lycia was slayne, his dogge forsaking meate dyed for hunger. When the fire was kindled where in the corse of King Lysimachus should be burned, his dogg threw himselfe into the flame, & was consumed with him. Two hundred dogs brought home the King of the Garamants out of exile, and overcame them in battell that withstoode them. The Colophonians & Cabalenses carryed dogges with them to the warres, and made theyr forwarde alwayes of them. In the time that Appius Iunius, and Publius Silius were Consules, a dogge followed his Master that was condemned to prison, and could not be driven away: and anon after, when he was executed, hee followed howling after him. And when the people of Rome for pittie gaue him meate, he carryed and layd it to his dead Masters mouth. Lastly when the carcase was caste into Tiber, he swamme to it, and endeuoured to beare it aboute the streame. Onely dogges know their owne names,

Examples of the
loue of dogges
toward their
Masters.
* It is now
called Albanie

Dogs used in
battell.

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names, and remember the wailes that they haue gone. The Indians when their Witches goe p̄bud, tie them in the ffozrestes to haue them lined by Wygers: of whom they caste away the firste litter, and likewise the seconde, as the which will serue to no purpose because of their exceeding crueltie: the thirde they keepe bype. The dogs of Egypt neuer lap of the bype but running, for auoyding the Crocodiles which they in wait for the. Among the Anthropolophags in a part of Asia are numbred the Essedons, who likewise are embrewed with the same vngacious fode: It is the manner of the Essedons to follow the corpes of their Parents singing: and calling together a knot of their next neighbours, to teare the carkesses a sunder with their teeth, & dressing them with other flesh of beastes, to make a feast with them. The skulles of them they binde about with Golde, and vse them as mazers to drinke in. The Scythotaurians offer bype strangers in sacrifice. The * Nomades giue themselves to grazing.

The Essedons deuourers of mans fleshe.

* Grasyers.

* Tillmen.

The * Georges that are situate in Europe occupie Tillage. The Axiaks being likewise situate in Europe, neyther couet other mens goods, nor set anye store by their owne. The Satarches utterly contemning the vse of Gold and Siluer, haue banished couetousnes out of their Comon weale for ever. The Scythians that dwell moze into the firme lande, liue much moze straightlie. They keepe in Caues: they make themselves drinking Cuppes, not as the Essedons do, but of the skulls of their enemies: they loue fighting: they sucke the blood out of the woundes of them that are slayne: their reputation encreaseth by the number of slaughters, from which it is a reproche among them to haue clere handes: they make leagues by drinking eche of others bloode: wherein they not one-

The manners of the Vplandish Tartarians in olde time.

lie.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

ly keepe the custome of theyr owne Countrey, but also borrowe the manner of the Medes. In that warre that was helde the foztie and nine Olympiade, which was the five hundred and fourth yeere after the winning of Troy, betwene *Alyattes* King of Lydia, and *Asiages* King of Media, the league was confirmed after the same fashion. *Amphirus* and *Telchius*, the wanderers of *Castor* and *Pollux*, builded * *Dioscorias* the

* Sebastropolis.

chiefe Cittie of Colchos, from whence the nation of the Henioches had their beginning. Beyond the Sauromats that are in Asia, where *Methridates* hid himselfe, and from whence the Medes had theyr originall. The Thaliens march vpon those nations, which toward lie vpon the entring of the Caspian Sea, which entrance (after a maruellous manner) doth emptye byrnyng, and encrease by drowght. Out of the Mountaines of the Henioches issueth *Araxes*, & out of the Mountaines of the Moscouits, issueth *Phasis*. But *Araxes* rayseth his head a little way from the spring of *Euphrates*, and from thence runneth into the Caspian Sea. The *Arimaspes*, which are situate about *Gesliethron*, are a people that haue but one eye. Beyond them, and the Mountaine *Ryphes* is a Countrey continually covered with snowe, called * *Pteropheron*. For the incessant falling of the hoze frosts and snow maketh there a likelihood of fethers: a damned parte of the worlde is it, and drowned by nature it selfe in the cloude of endless darknes, and bitterly shut bype in extreme colde as in a prison, euen vnder the very North pole. Dwellis of all Landes it knoweth no distinction of times, neyther receyueth it any thynge else, of the ayre, then euerlastyng Winter. In the the Asiatic Scythia are rich Landes, but not withstanding vnhabitable.

The wonderfull nature of the enterie into the Caspian Sea. *Araxes*.

* The Arimaspes.

* It may be englished Fetherlande.

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Gryffons.

For whereas they abound in gold and precious stones: the Gryffons possesse all, a most fierce kinde of foule, and cruell beyond all cruelnesse: whose outragiousnesse is such a stoppe to all commers, that hardlie and seldome arryue any there: for as soone as they see the they feare them in peeces, as creatures made of purpose to punish the rashnesse of couetous folke.

Emerawdes

The Arymaspes fight with them to get away they precious stones, the natures whereof I wyll not refuse to treate of. This Land is the natie soyle of the Emerawdes, to which *Theophrast* giveth the thyrd place of estimation among precious stones. For although there be of them in Egypt, at Chalcedon, in Media, and about Lacedemon, yet those of Scythia are of chiefest reputation. The eye canne beholde nothing moze pleasaunt, nor nothing moze wholesome than them, first they glister græne above the moyse grass, and above the hearbes that are in the Ryuers, and secondlie with the milones of they colour, they refresh the eyes that are wearied with beholding other thynges. For they relieue and sharpen the sight that was dymmed or dulled wth the glosse of another stone. And there is none other cause why men think it not good to haue ought ingraued in them, but least the beautye of them should be perished wth the cuttings of imagry: albeit that the right Emerawd wyll hardly bee cutte. They are tyed in this wise: if a man may see thzough them, if beeing rounde they caste they colour vpon the thynges that are next them by reflexion of the ayre, or if beeing holow they resemble the faces of them that beholde them, or if neyther in the shadowe nor by candlelight, nor in the sunnelight is founde any alteration in them. Neuerthelesse they are of the best fashion, which are plaine and leuell long. They are founde when the Eastern wyndes called Etesia do blowe, for then

Etesia

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then the wynde discouereth the ground, and they glyster thzough the fine sande easily: for those Eastern wyndes do verie much remooue the sandes. Other of lesse valew appeare in the seames of stones in Rocks, or in brassenynes, which they call brazen Emerawds. The refuse sozt of them haue certaine pyanes within, like eyther to leade, or to hayre, or to salt. They are ealed with Vineger, but they are much better amended with græne Dyle, although they be spotted of nature. And the best sozt of the stone called Cyanie cometh out of Scythia, it is of the colour of a bright Azure. They that be skilful Jewellers make two kinds of it, the Male and Female. * The Females are of there brightnesse: but the Males are fretted wth little sparkes beautifull to beholde, hauing as it were dust of golde scattered betwixt them. There is also Crytall, which although the greater part of Europe, and some part of Asia also do yelde, yet Scythia yeldeth the best.

Cyanies.

* This should seeme to be the stone called Lapis Lazulus. Crytall.

It is much vled to make drinking Glasses of, for it abydeh heate best, although it cannot well suffer any thyng but cold. It is founde fire cornered. They that choole it, conet the purest that no rednesse, no cloudyne, nor frothinesse, hinder a man to see thzough it: and mozeouer that the ouermuch hardnes therof maketh it not subiect to byttlenes. Some think y^t Ale congealeth and hardneth into Crytall, but y^t is false. For if it were so, neither Alaband of Asia, nor the Ile of Cyprus shoulde engender this kinde of stuffe, forasmuch as the heate in those Countreys is mosse vehement. *Linia* the wyfe of *Augustus* dedicated among the gifts of the Capitoll, a Crytall of a hundred and fiftie pounce weight.

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CAP. XXV.

Of the people called Hiperboreans.



Vndrye thinges

that haue bene reported of the Hyperboreans had been but a fable and a flying tale if y^e thinges that haue come from thence vnto vs hadde bene beleued rashlie. But seeing the best Autho^{rs} and such as are of sufficient cre-

dite doe agree in one constant report, no man needes to feare any falshod. Of the Hyperboreans they speake in this wise. They inhabite almost the Pteropheron, which wee heare saie lyeth beyond the North pole; a most blessed Nation. They ascribe it rather vnto Asia then vnto Europe, and some doe place it midwaie betwene the Sunne rising and the Sunne setting, that is to wete, betwene the West of the Antipodes, and our East, which thing reason reprooueth, considering what a waste Sea runneth betwene the two worldes. They are therefore in Europe, and among them are thought to be the poles of the worlde, and y^e uttermost circuit of the starres, and halfe yere light, lacking the Sunne but one day. Howbeit, there are that thinke the Sunne riseth not day by daie to them, as it doth to vs, but that it riseth in the springtime, & goeth not downe againe before the fall of the leafe, so that they haue continuall daie by the space of sixe monethes together, and by the space of other sixe monethes continuall night. The aire is very milde, the blasts wholesome, and no hurtfull

The Hiperbore-
ans.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

hurtfull winde. Their houses are the wyld fields of the woods, and the trees yelde them fode from daie to daie. They knowe no debate, they are not troubled with diseases, all men haue one desire, which is to liue innocentlie. They haue death, and by wilfull fordooming themselves, pretient the long taryance of their decease. For when they haue liued as long as they wold desire, then feasting and annointing themselves, they throwe themselves headlong from some knowne Rocke into the deepe Sea, and they beleue this to be the best kind of buriall. The report goeth also, that they were accustomed to send the first fruits of their increase to Apollo of Delos, by the handes of their most chaste Maydens. But for because those Maides through the trecherie of them in whose houses they lodged, returned not vndefiled: they erected a Bishopricke wythin their owne Countrey for that deuotions sake, for the performance whereof they were faine before to sende abroade.

CAP. XXVI.

Of the Arimphaeans, of the Caspian Sea, of the Tygers, Panthers, and Pards.



Nother Nation

there is in Asia furthest North-east, where the ridge of the Mountaine Ryphey sayleth, like the Hyperboreans, which are called Arimphaeans. These also delight in the leaue woodes, and feede vpon berries.

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The

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The Men and women are both alike weary of their bayze, and therefore bothe sexes of them doe poll theyr heades. They loue quietnes and not to doe anie harme. They are counted holie, and euen the wildest nations that be, doe thinke it an offence to touch them. Whoso-
 euer feareth anie danger among his owne Country-
 men, if he flye to the Arimphæans, hee is as safe as in
 a Sanctuarie. Beyond these are the Cimmerians, and
 the nation of the Amazons, extending to the Caspian
 Sea, which flyding along the backe part of Asia, salet
 into the Scythish Ocean. A great way off from thence
 is the mouth of the Ryuer Oxus: and there inhabite
 the Hircans, a Country full of rosgb woods, plentiful
 of cruell wilde Beastes, and stoed abundantly with
 Tygers, a kinde of Beastes notable for the goodlye
 spotted wherewith their coates are powdered, and for
 theyr swiftnes.

Their colour is a bright yellowe: which beeing
 powdered with drops of black, make a very trim show
 by reason of the varietie thereof. I am not able to say
 whither it be their nimblenesse or their eagernes that
 furthereth their swiftnes. For nothing is so long but
 they passe it ouer in short time: nothing is gone so
 farre asore them but they ouertake it by and by. But
 most of all they show what they are able to do, when
 they haue littered, and when they pursue them that
 haue stolne away their whelps. For though poste ho-
 ses be layd by the way, and that they worke neuer so
 subillie to goe clere away with theyr bootie, yet if
 the Sea be not at hand to rescue them, all their ende-
 uour is in vaine. And it is noted in them oftentimes,
 that if perchaunce they see the stealers that haue car-
 ried away their welppes sayling away againe: after
 they haue raged in vaine, they cast themselues head-
 long into the Sea, as it were to punish their owne
 slowes

The Cimmeri-
 ans and Ama-
 zons.

Hircanie.

Of Tygers.

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slownesse by wylful dootoning themselues, and yet of
 all their whelps (which are manie in number) scarcely
 may one be coueied awaie. Of Panthers also is great
 store in Hyrcanie, which are spotted with little round
 specks, in such sort that the bayze of their skins, which
 is either white or of a skye colour, is beset with round
 eyes of yellow. It is reported that cattell are wonder-
 fullie delighted with the sent & beholding of the, and
 that as soone as they perceiue them, they hearde toge-
 ther in haile, and are not afraid but onely of the grim-
 nesse of their looke. For which cause the Panthers hi-
 ding their heads, sette forth the rest of their bodies to
 looke vpon, to the intent that when the Cattell are a-
 stonied in gazing, they may fall vpon them and deuour
 them without danger.

But the Hyrcans (as mans nature is euer full of
 deuises) kill them more commonly with poyson then
 with weapon. They steepe flesh in the iuyce of Lybard-
 bane, and caste it in the waies where diuers pathes
 meete: the which as soone as the Panthers haue ea-
 ten, by & by their throats are troubled with the squince,
 and therefore the werde is called in Græke Pardalian-
 ches. But the Panthers against this venome deuoure
 mans dung, and so by a remedie of their own finding
 withstande their destruction. They are very long in
 dying: in so much that they liue a greate while after
 that their bowels are taken out. In these wooddy coun-
 tries, are also Lybards a second kind of Panthers, suf-
 ficientlie knowne, and therefore not to be entreated of
 with further circumstance. Betwene these and the
 Lyonesses matching against kinde, are engendred ba-
 starde Lyons without force or courage.

Panthers.

A Panther and
 a Lybard is all
 one kinde of
 Beaste

This Hearbe is
 also called
 Woolfwort

Lybardes

D. i.

C A P.

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CAP. XXVII.

From whence the Midland Seas haue theyr beginning.



Noasmuch as we are in the matters of Pontus, it is not to bee omitted from whence the Myddland Seas do rayle theyr heads. For some are of opinio that they take their beginning at the Streights of Marrok, and that they haue none other originall than the waues of the Ocean breaking in at that place, the lively operation wherof heading it selfe abroade, causeth the flowings & ebbings of the tydes on diuers coasts of the mayneland; as for examples sake in a part of Italy. They that are of the contrarie opinion, say how all that flowing cometh from the mouth of Pontus: and thys they auouche wpyth no tryssing argument, because the tyde that commeth out of Pontus neuer ebbeth backe againe.

CAP. XXVIII.

Of certaine Iles in Scythia.



Ten score myles from the Bosphor of Thrace, is y^e Ile of the Apollonics, situate on thys side Ister, frō whence *Marcus Lucullus* brought vnto vs the *Apollo* of the Capitoll.

Against

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Against the mouth of * *Borysthenes* is the Island of *Achilles*, with a Church whercin commeth no byrdes: and if any come by chaunce, thee flyeth away againe with all the spede the can make.

* Now called Nepar.

CAP. XXIX.

Of the North Ocean, of the Caspian Sea, and of the Island Baltia,



The North Ocean

on that part where *Paropamisus* a Ryuer of *Scythia* washeth into it, is named of *Hecateus Amalchium*: which in y^e language of that nation, signifieth the Frozen sea. *Phylamon* saith, that from the *Cimbrians* to

The Frozen Sea.

the *Promontorie Rubeas*, it is called *Morimarusa*, which is as much to saie, as the dead Sea. Whatsoeuer is beyonde *Rubeas* is called *Cronium*. That the *Caspian Sea* on the other side of *Pontus* beyonde the *Massagets* and the *Scythians* called *Apellaxans*, in the coast of *Asia*, is swete of taste, it was tried by *Alexander* the great, and afterwarde by *Pompey* the great, who in his warres against *Methridates* (as *Varro* one of his fellow souldiours reporteth) would needes knowe whither it were true or no by drynking of it himselfe. It is reported that it commeth so to passe by reason of the number of *Riuers*, whercof there falleth such a sozt into it, that they alter the nature of y^e Sea.

The water of the Caspian Sea is swete of taste.

¶ ii.

¶

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I must not let passe, that at the same time the said Alexander was able to come in eyght daies out of Inde from Bactria vnto the Riuer Icarus, which runneth into the Riuer Oxus, and from thence to the Caspian sea, and so by the Caspian to passe into the streame of the Riuer Cyrus which runneth betwene the marches of Iberia and Armenie. From Cyrus also conveying his Shippes after him by lande, hee came in fve daies at the most to the Channell of Phasis: at whose issue it is manifestlie proved, that those which come out of Inde may be brought into Pontus. Xenophon of Lampfacum affirmeth that we may saile from the sea coast of Scythia, to the Ilande * Balcia in thre daies, the greatnesse whereof is unmeasurable, and almoste like vnto a maine land, from whence it is not farre to the Ilands called Oones, the inhabitants whereof, live by egges of Sea-fowles, and the seede of wylde Dates: and that other Isles adioyning therevnto doo live after the same sort: of which, the people that are called * Hyppopodes, being shaped in all points like men downe to the instep, haue feete like horses. He sayth also howe there are other Ilandes, and a nation called Phancians, whose eares are of such an unmeasurable syze, that they couer the rest of theyr bodies with the, and neede none other apparrell to clothe theyr limbes with, then theyr owne flappes.

CAP.

* It is nowe found to be many Ilands.

* They may be called Egge Ilands.

Hors-fecte

Unmeasurable eares.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXX.

Of Harts and Tragelaphes.



Before we steppe aside fro Scythia, me think it a matter of conscience, to passe ouer what beastes are peculiar to that Countrey. There is greate store of Harts in this lande, & therefoze we wil treat of Harts firste. The male Dære of

Of the nature of Harts,

this kinde, when rutting time comes, are made sonde ouer the Wyndes. Although the Wyndes bee bukt before, yet are they not wyth salwe untill the Star Arcturus ryse, neither do they bying by their yong calves at aduenture. For they hyde them very charily while they be yong, and beate them with their feete to make them lye still in the thicke bushes or wodes where they haue laid them. When their strength will serue them to folowe about, they teache them to runne by exercise, and enure them to leape thzough places.

When they heare the opening of a Hound, they flie with the winde, that the sent may goe away with the. They like well the noyse of pyppes. When their eares stande vp, they heare verie lightly, and when they be down, they heare nothing at all. They gaze at al thinges, and therfoze it is an easie matter to haue a shote at them. If they swimme ouer the Seas, they aime to lande, not by sight but by smelling. They sette the weakest behinde, and beare vp the heades of them that are wearie vpon theyr haunches by turnes. Of theyr

D.iii.

boznes

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hernes the right hath mosse efficacie in Medicine. If thou wilt dye away Serpents, burne which of them thou wilt, and besides that, the same that ryseth of the burning thereof, will euidentlie bewray if the falling sicknesse be in anie bodie. According to their yeeres the tynes of their hornes increase, which multiplying continueth sixe yeeres. For after that time, their hornes cannot increase in number of tynes, but they may bee thicker or broader palmed. If they bee gelded theyz hornes neuer increase, neyther do they caste them.

Their teeth bewray their yeeres: for if they haue few or none then they be olde. They swallowe Serpents, and with the breath of theyz nostrills draw the out of their lurking holes. The hearbe Dyttaine they brought to light, while by feeding thereon they cast out arrowes & darts sticking in their bodies. The hearbe also which men call an Artechoke they doe eat of against hurtfull weedes. The curbs that are in y^e maw of one of their falwines killed in his dammes belly, is a wonderfull preseruatiue against payson. It is manifestlie knowne, that they are neuer troubled with any feuer: and therefore oyntments made of their marrow, asswage the burning fits of those that haue the Agew. We reade that very many which were wont to breake their fast a moynings with redde Deere liued a long time, and neuer hadde Ague: but it taketh not effect, vnlesse the Hart be killed at one stripe. To dyscerne the continuance of theyz life, great Alexander put collers about many Stagges neckes, which were caught a hundred yeeres after, & yet had not any lykelihode of age in them. In maner of the same shape are those which the Greekes call Tragelaphes, (but they are not to be seene els where the about Phasis) sauing that they haue long haire on their shoulders, and long rough beards vnder their chynnes.

The Hearbe
Dittayne.

The Artichoke

A speciall pre-
seruatiue against
payson.
A remedy a-
gainst the bur-
ning Ague.

Goebucks

CAP.

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CAP. XXXI.

Of Germanie, and the wonderfull byrdes therein,
and of the Bugles, Vres, and Alces.
wylde Beastes.



Ermanie takes his

beginning at y^e Mountaine Scuo which is greate of it selfe, and not lesse then the Hilles of Ryphey. This hill is inhabited by the * Inge- uons, at whom first next af- ter the Scythians beginneth the name of Germanies. It

The bounds
the auient
Germanie

* They were
Indwellers.

is a land rich of men, and inhabited with peoples innu- merable and altogether sauage. It stretcheth from the Forrest of * Hercinia, to the Hils of Sarmatia. Where it beginneth it is watred with Danow, and where it endeth it is watred with the Rhyne. Out of the in- ward parts thereof, * Albis, Guttallus, and * Vistula very deepe Ryuers runne into the Ocean. The For- rest of Hertswald breedeth byrdes, whose fethers shyne and giue light in the darke, though the night be neuer so close and cloudy. And therefore men of that Coun- trey, do for the most parte so laye theyz outgoings by night, that they may vse the for a helpe to direct theyz iourney by: and casting them befoze them in y^e open pathes, do finde howe to keepe theyz way by the gly- string of those feathers, which shewe them which way to goe. In this Region and in al the North coast, there is verve greate store of Bugles: which are in manner lyke Dren, byrsted, wyth rough manes on their neckes, they are farre more swifter then

* Hertswalde

* Elb.

* Wixell.

Strange byrds

The be also cal-
led Buffles or
wylde Oxen

D.iii.

Bulles

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Bulles, and which being taken wil not by any means be made to come to hand. There are also Wres which the vnkilfull common sort cal Buffles, wheras Buffles are bredde in Affrick almoste altogether like a Hart. But these which we call Wres haue hoznes like Bulles, of such length, that for the great receit therof, they are taken to make Cuppes for Kinges to drinke in. There is also a beast called Alce much resembling a Hule, with such a long vpper lippe, that he cannot feede but he must goe backward.

Vres.

Alce.

CAP. XXXII.

Of the Ilande Scandinavia, of Amber, of the stone Callais, and of the precious stone called Ceraunius.

Sconeland
* Munster taketh this beast to be the Alce



is downe, against a Tree, the which is sawne almost a sunder, ready to fall, that when the beast leaneth to his accustomed staie, he may fall downe: and so is hee caught, for otherwise it is a hard matter to catch hym by hand. For although his ioynts be so stiffe, yet is he of incomparable swiftnesse.

¶

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Of the Germane Isles, the greatest is Scandinavia, but there is nothing in it great sauing it selfe. The Ilande * Glessaria yeldeth Crystall, and also Amber, which the Germanes in their Country speeche call Glesse. The qualitie of this kinde of stufte is touched briefly before. But at such time as *Germanicus Caesar* searched all the corners of Germanie, there was found a Tree of the kind of Wyne, out of whose pyth euerie barneft issued a Gumme. He may vnderstande by the * name of it, that it is the iuyce of a Tree: and if yee burne it, the smell will bewray y it comes of a Wyne Tree. It is woorth the labour to procede somewhat further, least men might surmise that the woods about Po, did wepe stones. The barbarous nation brought Amber into Illyrik, which through intercoure of Merchandise with the Paunonians, came to y handes of the Italians beyond the Po, nowe because our Men sawe it there firste, they beleued it had also growne there. Although the bounteousnesse of the Emperour *Nero*, no attire was gorgeous without Amber, which was no hard matter for him to do, sithence that at the same time, the King of Germanie sent him thre and thirtie thousande pounce thereof for a present. At the first it groweth rugged and with a barke, and afterward it is boyled in the greace of a sucking Pigg, and and so is pollished to that brightnesse that wee see. According to y colour, it hath diuers names. It is called Melleum and Phalerum, bothe which names it hath giuen vnto it for the likenesse it hath to that kinde of wine, or to honnie. It is manifest that it gathereth vp leanes and draweth chaffe vnto it: and the arte, of phisicke hath taught, that it remediethe manie inconueniencies of men. Inde also hath Amber, but Germanie hath the best, and best stoe. Because we were come to the Ile of Glessaria, we began with Amber: for in the

* Now called
Sudawe,
Of Amber.

That is to say by
the latin name of
it, which is Succi-
num.

¶ i.

inner

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The stone
Callais.

* They may bee
interpreted black
toppes.

The Ceraunie
or thunderstone.

inner parts of Germanie is founde a stone called Cal-
lais, which men pferre before the pacious stones of
Arabie: for it passeth them in beantie. The Arabians
saie it is not found anie where but in the nestes of the
birds which they call * Melancoryphes: which no mā
beloueth, so much as they are to be found in the Re-
gions of Germanie among stones, although very rare.
lie. In respect of the estimation and value of the Eme-
rawd, it is of colour a faint grēne. Nothing dooth bet-
ter beseme golde. Furthermoze, of the Ceraunies are
diuers sorts, that of Germanie is white, with a bright
blew: and if yē haue it abroade, it dooth with the bright-
nes of the starres to it.

CAP. XXXII.

*Of Gallia, of the Countreyes of Rhetia and Nori-
cum, of Pannonie and Maxia, and of the
medicinable Oyle.*

The more part
of it is now the
Realme of
Fraunce.

* The Moun-
taine of Geneva,
or the Moun-
taines of Au-
uerne.
* The Moun-
taine of Saint
Claude.



Allia is situat be-
twēne the Rhyer Rhyne
and the Mountaines Py-
renyes, and betwēne the
Ocean and y Mountaines
* Gebenua and * Iura, for
tunate for the fatnes of the
soyle, and rich of increase of
fruits, in many places also
replenished with Vines and Wythyardes, and blessed
with stoe of all things for the behoofe of manne. It is
well watred with Rhyers and Fountaines, & of those
Fountaines some in times past sacred and hote.

It

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It is ill spoken of for the custome of the inhabters,
who (as is reported) for I auouch not my selfe to haue
had triall of the truth, after a detestable manner, (not
to the honoꝝ, but rather to the iniurie of Religion,) of-
fer men in sacrifice. Out of this Countrey yē may goe
into what part of the world yē wil: Into Spayne and
Italy both by sea and lande: into Affrick by sea onely.
If yē iourney into Thrace, yē must come to the sayze
and fruitfull fieldes of * Rhetia, renowned with the
Lake * Brigantine: from thence into * Noricum, a
golde Countrey and lesse fruitfull, but where it is far
from the Alpes verie plentifull: Then * Pannonie,
puissant in men, the soyle champion and rich, and in-
closed with the two famous Riuers Drauus & Sauus,
and lastlie the * Maxians which our auncestoꝝ called
woꝝthelie the Gardner of Ceres. In one part wherof,
(namelie of that which is toward Pontus) there grow
eth an hearbe wherwith they make an Oyle that they
call the Chirurgions Oyle. This being sette a fire, if
yē goe about to quench it with water, burneth the
moze, and cannot bee put out otherwyle then by cast-
ing on of vasse.

Sweuia.

* The Lake of
Constance.

* Bayner.

* Austrich and
Hungary

* Walachy

A wonderfull
Oyle.

CAP. XXXIII.

*Of Britaine and the other Iles about it, of the
stone called Geate.*



The Sea coast of *Gallia*
had bene the ende of the world, but
that the Ile of Brytaine for the large-
nesse therof euery way, deserueth the
name almoste of an other world,

Britayne which
nowe is Eng-
land & Scotland

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for

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* Cateneffe

Ireland and the manners of the Irish men in old time, not altogether altered to this day.

This is founde nowe to be contrarie.

for it is in length eyght hundred myles and moze, so we measure it to the angle of * Calydon, in which nooke an Altar engrauen with Greeke Letters for a towne, beareth witnes that *Plisses* arrived at Calydon. It is enuironed with many Isles, and those not vnrenowned: wherof Ireland is the nearest to it in bygnesse, vnciuill for the savage manners of the inhabitants, but otherwise so full of fat pasture, that if they Cattell in Sommer season be not now and then kept from feeding, they should run in daunger of bursting. There are no Snakes, and fewe byrdes: the people are harbourlesse, and warlike. When they haue overcome they enemies, they first besmeere their faces in the blood of them that be slayne, and then drinke of it. Be it right or be it wrong, all is one to the. If a Woman be deliuered of a manchild, shee layes his first meate vpon her Husbonds sworde, and putting it softly to his pretty mouth, giueth him the first himself of his foode vpon the very point of the weapon, praying (according to the manner of their Countrey) that he may not otherwise come to his death, then in battell and among weapons. They that loue to be fine, trimme the hylts of theyr Swords with the teeth of monsters that swimme in the Sea: for they be as white and as cleere as Iuorie. For the men do chiefly glorie in the beautie of their Armour. There is not a nie Wee among them: and if a man bring of the duste or the stones from thence, and strow them among Wee byues, the swarmes forsake y combes. The Sea that is betwene Ireland and Brytaine, being full of shallowes and rough all the yere long, cannot be sayled but a fewe dayes in the Sommer time. They sayle in skales of wicker done ouer with Beats leather. How long soeuer their passage continueth, the passengers abstaine from meate, such as haue distulled the certaintie

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certaintie of the matter according to reason, haue esteemed the breadth of that narrow Sea, to be a hundred and twentie miles. The troublous Sea also deuidenth the * Island of the Silures, from the coast of Brytaine: the men of which Ile keepe their olde customes euen vnto this day. They vtterlie refuse buying and selling for money, and giue one thing for another, prouiding things necessary, rather by exchange then for ready mony. They worshippe the Gods very deuoutly. As well the Women as the Men boast of the knowledge of prophesying.

The Ile * Thanatos is beaten vpon with y French Sea, and is deuided from Brytaine with a verie narrow cutte, luckie for corne fieldes and fatte soyle, and not onely healthful to it selfe, but also to other places. For inasmuch as there is no snake creeping there, the earth thereof to what place soeuer it be carried from thence, killeth snakes. There be many other Isles about Brytaine, of which * Thule is y furthest of, wherin, at such time as the Sun is at the hyghest in Sommer, and passeth through the signe of Cancer, there is almost no night at all. Againe in the deade of wynter, when the Sunne is at the lowest, the day is so shorte, that the rising and going downe of the Sunne is both together. Beyond Thule wee learne is the deade and frozen Sea. From the Promontorie of Calydon, to the Island Thule, is two dayes sayling. Next come the Isles called * Hebudes five in number, the inhabitants wherof, know not what corne meaneth, but liue onely by fishe and milke. They are all vnder the government of one King. For as manie of them as be, they are seuered but with a narrowe groope one from another. The King hath nothing of his own, but taketh of euery mans. Hee is bounde to equitie by certaine lawes: and least he may start from right through couetousnes

It should seeme to be the Ile of Manne.

The Ile of Wyght.

* Island.

* Cateneffe in Scotlande.

* The West Isles of Scotland, of them are now founde aboute fortie.

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couetousnesse, he learneth Justice by pouertie, as who may haue nothing proper or peculiar to himselfe, but is found at the charges of the Realme. Wee is not suffered to haue anie woman to himselfe, but whomsoever he hath minde vnto, he borroweth her for a tyme, and so others by turnes. Whereby it commeth to passe that he hath neither desire, nor hope of issue. The seconde Harbrough betwene the maine lande and the Hebuds, is the * Orcades: which are fro the Hebuds, seauen dayes and as manie nights sayling. There bee but thre of them: no man dwelleth in the: they haue no wood: but they are overgrowne with rashye weeds: and the rest of them is nothing but sand and bare Rocks. From the Orcades vnto Thule is foue dayes and five nights sayling. But Thule is plentiful in store of fruits that will last. Those that dwell there doe in the beginning of the spring time live on hearbs among Cattell, and afterward by milke, and againste Winter they lay vpp the fruites of their trees. They vse their women in common, and no manne hath any wife. The whole circuit of Britaine, is foure thousand eyght hundred, threescore and fiftene miles. In which space are great and manie Rivers: and hole Bathes, finelie kept to the vse of men, the soueraigne of which Bathes is the Goddess *Minerva*, in whose Chappell the fire burneth continuallie; and the coles doe neuer turne into ashes, but as soone as y embars were dead, it is turned into balles of stone. Moreover, to the intent to passe the large abundance of sundry mettals, (wherof Britaine hath many rich beynes on all sides) Here is store of the Stone called Geate, and y best kind of it. If ye demand y beautie of it, it is a black Jewell: if the qualitie, it is of no weight: if the nature, it burneth in water, and goeth out in Oyle: if the power, rubbe it till it be warme, and it holdeth such things

as

* Orkney of
them be nowe
xxx,

Bathe

Geate

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as are laide to it, as Amber doth. The Realme is partlie inhabited of barbarous people, who euen fro theyr childhoode haue shapen of diuers beastes cunninglye impressed and incorporate in theyr bodies, so that being engraue as it were in theyr bowels, as the man groweth, so growe the marks painted vpon him, neyther doe those Nations count anything almost to be a greater token of patience, then y their bodies shoulde by manifest scarres deinke in the deepest colour.

CAP. XXXV.
Of Spayne, and the Iles about it: Of the Ocean, and the Midland Sea, and of theyr sundry names, and what the Phylosophers haue left in writing, concerning the ebbing and flowing therof.



Owe that I am

The plentifulnes
of Spayne.

come again to y maine lād the matters of Spayne call me. The coast of this Countrey is comparable with the the beste, and inferior to none, whether yee haue respect to the fatnesse of the soyle, or to the reuenewes of the Wyneyardes, or to the fruitfulness of the Trees. It aboundeth in all kind of things, whatsoener is costlye of price, or necessary to be occupied. If yee seeke silver or golde, it hath the: the yron mynes neuer wast: it giveth place to no Countrey for Vines: and so, it lines it passeth all others.

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At

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It is deuided into three prouinces, and in the second warres against Carthage it became ours. Nothing is in it idle, nothing barraine. Whatsoeuer grounde is not able to beare corne, beareth good pasture, euen the places that are drye and barraine, yelde stufte for ship men to make Cables of. They seeth not salt there, but dyg it out of the grounde. They scoure the fine sparks of dust and make Sinople of it, and therewith dye theyr wooll, that they may after ward make it the better in to a scarlet engraynde.

* Portingale

In * Lusitania is a Promontorie which some call Artabrum, and some call it the Promontory of Lysbone. It disseuereth both ayre, land, and Sea. By land it finisheth the one side of Spayne: and it deuideth the ayre and the Seas in such wyse, at the circuit thereof the French Ocean and the North coast begin, and the Atlantish Ocean and the West do end. There is the Cittie of Lysbone builded by * Ilires: and there is the Ryuer Tagus, preferred before other Ryuers for hyr golden sandes. In the marches of Lysbone the Mares erre in fruitfulness after a wondrous manner. For they conceiue by the blasse of the Southwest wynde, and theyr lust is as well speede with the breath of the ayre, as if they were couered wyth Hoyses. The Ryuer Iberus gaue name to y whole Realme of Spaine, and the Ryuer * Batis to the prouince of * Batia, bothe of them are famous streames. The Cittie Carthage in Spayne, was builded by the Carthagenenses of Affricke, and replenished also with people of that Countrey. The Scipios builded Tarracon, and therefore it is the head of the prouince called * Tarraconensis. The Seacoast of Lusitania hath greate plenty of the precious stones called * Ceraunie, which is preferred before the Ceraunie of Inde. The colour of this Ceraunie is like the Carbuncle: and the vertue ther-

This fable was made of the Genets because of theyr swiftnes

* Granat and Andolofia.
* Guadalqueuer

* Arragon.

The thunder-stone.

of

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of is tried by fire: the which if it be able to abide without perishing or blemish, it is thought to bee good against the force of lightning. The Isles * Casate ridge but against y side of * Celtiberia very fertile of leade: so do also the * fortunate Isles: of which there is nothing worth the noting saue the name onely. * Ebusus, one of the Isles called Baleares, which is distant from Dianium seauen hundred furlongs, hath no Serpent, for the sake thereof dyueth away Serpents. But the Ile * Colubran which is towarde Sucro, swarmeth with Snakes. The * Baleares were sometime y king dome of Boccharis, and there was such store of Connyes, that they utterlie destroyed all kinde of fruites. At the Earde of * Betica where as is the uttermoste point of the knowne world, there is an Ilande about seauen hundred paces from the mayne land, which the Tyrians (because they came from the red Sea) called * Erythraea, and the people of Affricke in theyr language called Gadir, that is to say the Hedge. There are many monuments to proue that Gerion dwelled here, albeit some think that Hercules fetched his kyne out of another Ilande, which lyeth ouer against * Lusitania. But the narrowe Sea betwene Affricke and Spayne, tooke his name of the Ilands called * Gades. At that place, the Atlantish Ocean sendeth in our Sea which deuideth the world. For the Ocean (which the Greekes so call because of the swiftnesse thereof,) breaking in at the Sun going downe, raseth Europe on the left side and Affricke on the right: and hauing cut a sunder the Mountaines Calpe and Abila (which are called Hercules Pillars) rusheth in betwene the Moors and the Spanyards. And at this streight (which is in length fiftene miles, and in breadth scarcely seauen,) as it were at a gate, he openeth the barres of the inner Sea, and wyndeth himselfe into the mylande

* The lies of Pyona.

* Eyleay

* The Canaries

* Euila.

* Adderland

* Mallorca and Menorca.

* Granada

Cales Males

* Portingale

* The streights of Gibraltar or Marocke:

D.i.

coasts,

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coasts, which he beateth vppon from place to place, euen vnto the East. Where it beateth vppon Spaine, it beareth y name of the Spanish & Balearish Sea, where it runneth by the prouince of Narbon, it is called the Sea of Gall: then * Lygusticum: & from thence to Sicill, Tuscan, which y Greekes call Ionian, or Tyrrhæniā, and the Italians the nether sea. From Sicill to the Ile of Candy it is called the sea of Sicill: from thence to Pamphylia and the Egyptian Sea, it is called the Cretish sea. The same gull of waters wything by the Greeke lands, and by Illyrik throug * Hellespont draweth into the Straights of * Propontis: the which Propontis diuening Europe and Asia, extendeth to * Maontis. Of the originall of the names there is no one vniforme reason. It is called Asiaticke and Phænician of the Countreies: Carpathian, Egæan, Icarian, Balearick, and Cyprian of the Ilands: Ausonian, Dalmatian, Lygustian, and Thuscane of the nations: Adriatish, Argolicke, Corinthian, and Tyrian of the Townes: Myrtoan or Hellespontian of the mischances of men: Ionian in remembraunce of a King of that name: Bosphor of the passing ouer of an Ore, or of the Straights which an Ore might swim throug: of the natures of the dwellers by * Euxinus, or as it was called before * Axenus: and of the order of the flowing Propontis. The Egyptian sea is allotted to Asia: the Gallik sea to Europe, and the Affrick sea to Lybia: and as the sea approacheth to any of the seuerall parts of these Countreies, so taketh it name thereafter. These are in the bowels of the world. But the Ocean beclippeth the vttermoost coastes, which according to the shoares it beateth vpon, is named Arabick, Persian, Indian, Easterne, Serick, Hercanish, Caspian, Scythick, German, French, or British, Achlantish, Lybick and

Now the Sea
of Fraunce.
* The Sea of
Genoa.

Now the Can-
dian Sea,

* Saint Geor-
ges arme.
The Sea of Co-
stantinople.
* The Sea of
Zabacca.

* Harbour some
* Harbourlesse.

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and Ethiopick. The flowing of the tydes wherof, doth rise exceeding high about the Sea coasts of Inde, and make verie great breaches ther, which happeneth eyther because the waters swelling by force of heate, are helde vp beyond their stint, or els because that in that part of the world, is farre greater abundance of springs and Ryuers. The matter is yet in question, what should be the cause that the Ocean should swell or why it should fall again into it selfe, considering the superfluitie thereof: and it is euident y many things haue bene bitered, rather to shoue the wits of y disputers, then to the setting forth of the tructh. But to omitte the doubtfull debatings of the Demurrers, we haue found these opinions to haue most likelihoode of tructh. The naturall Philosophers hold opinion, that the world is a liuing creature, and that being compact of the diuers bodies of the Elements, it is moued by a soule, and governed by a minde: bothe which being shed through all the members, do put in vze the force of theyr eternall moouing: and therefore that like as in our bodies there is an intercourse of the breath and the soule, so in the depes of the Ocean, there are as it were, certaine nostrils appointed, at which y breache being sent out, or drawne in againe, dooth one while pufte vppe the Seas, and another while call the backe againe. But they that folow the knowledge of Astronomie, affyrme that these goings and comminges are moued by the course of the Moone, and that the interchaungablenesse of the ebbings and flowinges, depende vppon the increasing and decreasing of her, in somuch as they keepe not alwaies one ordinary stint, but altar from tyme to tyme, according to her approaching or going away.

Why the tydes
be higher in the
East parts of the
world.

Reasons of the
swelling of the
Ocean.

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CAP. XXXVI.

of Lybia : of the Orchyades of the Sisters called
Hesperides : and of Mount
Atlas.



Of Affrick and
the sundry na-
mes therof

* Tanger.

Antaus.

Lix.

The Orchards
of the Hesper-
ides.

Vt of Spayne my

next start is into Lybia. For
when yee are loosened from
Belon which is a Towne of
Betica, the next arriual on
the further side of that Sea
which is three & thirty miles
broad, is * Tingie now a
Towne inhabited with peo-

ple of Mauritanie, wherof *Antaus* was the founder.
Moreouer, because in that circuit the Sea of Egypt
endeth, and the Sea of Lybie beginneth, it hath seem-
ed good to me, to call Affrick by the name of Lybie.
Some notwithstanding haue anonched, that Lybie
was so named of *Lybia*, the daughter of *Epaphus*, and
Affrick of *Afer* the Sonne of *Hercules* the Lybian.

Like also another new inhabited Towne standeth
on the same coast, where was sometime the Palace of
Antaus : who being perfecter in wynding & unwind-
ing of knots upon the ground then els where, as if he
had bene the native Sonne of the earth, was there
vanquished and put to death by *Hercules*. As concer-
ning the Orchyades of the Hesperides, and y^e waking
Dragon, least the liberty of fame might be infringed
this is the very truth. Out of the Sea commeth a cro-
wed arme with so wreathed and wynding banks, that
to

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to such as beholde the broken turnings of it a far of, it
resembleth the glyding of a Snake : and it enuiro-
neth the place that they called the Orchyard. Where-
vpon interpreting it to bee the keeper of the Apples,
they opened a gappe to deuise lyes vpon. But thys I-
land so wreathed about with the wynding Channell
running so ward and backward, which is situate in a
certaine circle of the Sea, hath nothing in it to pro-
long the memoriall of antiquitie with, sauing a fewe
Trees like wyld Olive, and an Altar consecrated
vnto *Hercules*. But this is a greater wonder then the
golden fruite Trees of the leaue gold, that though the
grounde be lower then the leuell of the Sea, yet the
tyde neuer ouerfloweth it : but the water being kept
off by the prouidence of nature as by a Jettie, stayeth
at the very brimme, and the waues of theyr owne ac-
corde stand still in a circle at the innermost brwes of
the Sea banks : and so through the wonderfull dis-
position of nature, the leuell ground continueth dry
dry, though the Seas come falling downeward vpon
it. Upon the Ryuer Sala standeth the Towne of Sala.
From hence by the nation of the Autolians the way
lyeth to the * wyldernes of Aclas.

The Mountaine Aclas rising out of the mids of the
waste and sandy Countries, and growing into a circle
like the halfe moone, listeth his head about y^e clouds.
Where it reacheth to the Ocean that is named after
him, no Fountaines spring out of him, but all lyeth
horrible wast, all is steepe cliffs and Rocks all is loth-
some and barraine : the grounde bare, and no grasse
growing thereon. But where he turneth backe to Af-
frick warde, he is rich of all kinde of frutes spring-
ing of theyr owne accorde, and he is shadowed with
bygh Trees, the sent whereof is ranke, and y^e leaues
like Cypress leaues, and they are covered with a kind

The deserts of
Nunidia
The description
of Mount Atlas,
called of those
Countrymen
Daris.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

* It shoulde
seeme to be
Cotton.
The herbe Fu-
phorbia which
some suppose to
bee Eybryght,

These seeme to
be all one wyth
the Fayries
which appeared
to men in the
time of popyshe
darknesse.

of * downe, of no lesse value then silke. On that side al
so groweth plentifully the hearbe Euphorbia, & wyche
whereof clareth the eye sight, and many wayes pre-
serueth health, and greatly expulseth the force of ve-
nims. The top of this hyll is evermore covered wyth
snowe, the launes thercof are haunted with foure foo-
ted beastes, and Serpents, wyld beastes & Oliphants
together. All day long there is no noyse, but at is whiff
not without an horroz. But in the night time he gly-
steth wyth fyres, and rings with the noyse that the
Egyptians make in dauncing on a ryng. There are
also hearde the sounde of shalmes, and playing vppon
Cymballs all along the Seacoast, it is distant from
Lix two hundred and fye miles, and Lix is from the
straights of Marock a hundred & twelue myles: some-
time it was inhabited as the plat of the place witnes-
seth, and thzoughly occupied, as where there remaine
a fewe Vines and Date trees for a token. *Persens* and
Hercules made themselves passage ouer the toppe of
it, but no man els came euer there, as the inscriptions
of the Altars doe plainly manifest. Where it looketh
Westward, betwene it and the Ryuer Anatis by the
space of foure hundred, fourescore and sixtene myles
together, is nothing but woods full of wyld beastes.
There are Riuer about him, not to bee passed ouer
wyth silence, which though they be seperated a greate
waie one from another, yet they serue all after a sort
to do the Mount Atlas pleasure. Asaua is blackish of
tast like the Sea-water. Bambochum swarmeth with
Waterhorses and Crocodiles: and beyond them ano-
ther Ryuer, which being of colour blacke, runneth
thzough the innermost and scorchted deserts, that are
bzoyled continually wyth vnomeasurable heate of the
parching sunne burning, hotter then any fire, and is ne-
uer wythdrowne from the heate.

Waterhorses &
Crocodyles

Thus

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Thus much of Atlas: which the Moers call Dyris,
according to the instructions of the Books of *Hanno* of
Carthage, and of our owne Chronicles, and also of *Iu-
ba* the Sonne of *Ptolome*, who helde the kingdome of
both the Mauritanies. *Suetonius Paulinus* also hath fi-
nished the certaintie hereof, who first (and almost on-
ly of all the Romaines) aduanced hys banners be-
yonde Atlas.

CAP. XXXVII.
Of Mauritanie, and of Oliphants, and Dragons
and whereof Cinnabar is
made.

Called Sanguis
Draconis.



Diuers are the pro-
uinces of Mauritanie. The
prouince of Tingie where it
butteth vpon y North-west,
and where it extendeth to-
ward the midland Sea, ry-
seth with seuen Mountains
which of their likenesse one
to another, are called *Bo-*
thers, and butt vpon the Sea. These Mountaines are
full of Oliphants. Thys kinde of beast putteth me in
remembraunce from the beginning to intreace of the.
Oliphants therefore, according to mans perceiue-
raunce, haue vnderstanding, and excell in memozy,
and obserue the discipline of the stables. When the
Mone shineth bright, they goe in herds to the riuers
and there hauing washed themselves with water they
salute the sunrising with such gestures as they can,
and then returne againe into the Forrests. There are
two kindes of them: the nobler sorte are knowne by
they greatnes, the lesser sorte are called bastards.

Oliphants and
of the natures
and properties of
them.

D. liii.

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By the whytenesse of their teeth it is known that they be yong: whereof the one is euer occupied, and the other is spared, least being made blunt with continuall chawing, it shoulde haue no force when they haue neede of it in fighting. When they bee chased in hunting, they breake them both, to the intent y when the yuozie is gone, they may be pursued no further: for they vnderstand that that is the cause of their danger. They goe together in heards. The eldest of them leadeth the bande, and the eldest next him followeth the frayne. When they passe a Ryuer, they sende the smallest before, least the treading of the greater sorte shoulde weare the channell, and make deepe gutts in the ffoordes.

The females goe not to make before they bee ten yeres olde, nor the males before they bee fve. Two yeres they giue themselves to generation, whereabouts they spend fve dayes in eche yere & not aboue: and they returne not to the heard, before such tyme as they haue washed themselves in running water. They neuer stryue for the females: for there is no adultery knowne among them. They haue in them the vertue of pittie. For if they happen to finde a man going astray in the wildernesse, they guide him into some beaten and knowne way. And if they meete wpyth any heards of cattell as they are traueilling, themselves, they make way gentlie and courteously with theyr hand, because they woulde not kill any beast that meeteth them.

But if it so chaunce that they must fight, they haue no small regard of them that be wounded: for they receiue the wearyed and wounded into the middes of them. When they are taken and come into mennes hands, they become tame with drynking methes made of salt. When they shall passe the Seas, they wyl not

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not take shyping before it bee swozne to them that they shall return. The Oliphants of Mauritanie feare the Oliphants of Inde, and as though their consciences grudged at theyr owne smalnesse, they are afraide to come in their sight. They growe in their dams bellies, not tenne yeres (as the common reporte goeth) but two yeres as Aristotle determineth. And they neuer ingender but one time, nor bzing forth more than one at that once. They liue three hundred yeres, but in anye wyse they can not auaile with cold. They eate the bodics of trees, swallowe stones, and loue aboue all things to fede of Dates. Most of all things they thunne the sauour of a house: and they wyl not eate of anye thing that wyse haue touched. If anye of them by chance deuoure a Camaleon (which woyme is a poyson to Oliphants) he remedyeth the mischief by eating a wilde Olive. The hyde on theyr backs is very hard, and the skynne on their bellies is but soft, and they are altogether smoth without haire. Betwene them and the Dragons is continuall enmitie, and the ambush is laide for them in this wilie sorte. The Serpents lurke by y waie sides, where the Oliphants vse to goe custumablie: and letting y for moste slippe by, they assaile the hindermost, to the intent the first shoulde not be able to rescue the last, and first they wythe their tailes in knottes about theyr fete, that hauing snarled their legges, they may staie them from going auaile. For the Oliphants if they be not prouided and staied by this winding about their fete, doo leane themselves to trees or stones, and therewith enforcing themselves, treade the Dragons to death. The chiefe cause of their fighting is (as men saie) for that Oliphants haue great store of blood, which is colder then the blood of other beastes, and therefore the Dragons doo vnslatiably desire it in the excelle of beate. Finallie, they neuer sette vpon them, but when they

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haue drunk they bellies full, to the intent when their baynes be well stuffed with moyſture, they may suck the moye out of them when they haue ouercom them. They ſeeke nothing ſo much as the eyes of the, which alonelic they know may be periſhed: or els the inner parts of their eares, becauſe that part cannot be defended with their ſnowte. But when the Dragons haue ſucked out their blode, they themſelues are alſo overwhelmed with the fall of the beaſte: and ſo the blode that is ſhedde from them both ſoketh into the ground, and all the earth that is ſteped therewith, becommeth a verniſh to paint withall, called Cinnabar. The firſte time that euer Oliphants were ſene in Italy, was the fourehundred, threſcore and twelfth yere after the building of Rome, when *Pyrrhus* king of the Epirhots made warre againſt the Romaines: and becauſe they were ſene in Lucanie firſt, they called them *Oren* of Lucanie.

In the Province *Caeſariensis* is the Towne of *Caeſarea*, peopled wyth Romaines, ſent thither by the Emperour *Claudius*, heretofore the Pallace of king *Bocchus*, which Towne afterwarde by the bountifullneſſe of the Romaines, was gyuen to king *Iuba* for a rewarde. There is alſo the Towne * *Siga*, where *Syphax* dwelled. But wee muſt not paſſe mute from * *Icoſium*. For as *Hercules* paſſed that way, twentie that ſoſooke his companie, choſe a place, and laid foundation of the walles, and becauſe no man ſhould boaiſt peculiarie of gyuing the name by hymſelfe alone, the name was gyuen it of the number of the builders.

CAP.

* *Serena*.

* It ſigniſieth the number of ſweaty

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CAP. XXXVIII.

of Numidia and of the Beares therein.



Owe much ſoe-

uer is from *h* *Kyver* *Amp-saga*, is attributed to Numidia. The Inhabiters beereof, as long as they ſtrated abzoade in grazing like wanderers, were called * *Nomades*. In it are many noble Cittyes, but

That is to ſay, Grazers.

Cirta excelleth them all, and next *Culloo*, comparable to *Tyre* in dying Purple. All this Region bordereth wholie vpon the marches of *Zeugitane*. In ſuch part of it as is wooddie, it nouritheth wilde Beaſts, where it is high ground, it breedeth Horses, alſo it is comended for the excellent Marble that it hath. The Beares of Numidie excell all other Beares onely in fierceness and deepe bayze, for the littering of them is like in all places, whereſoeuer they be bred. I will ſpeake thereof by and by. They couple not in like ſort as other fourfooted beaſtes do: but inasmuch as they are ſeized apt to embracings, they couple together as man and woman do. Winter ſtirreth vp their deſire of generation. The Males ſeuering themſelues for the tyme, do reuerence the Females when they are bagged, and although they lie all in one den, yet they lie ſeuerallye by themſelues in couches deuided one from an other with ditches. The time of their whelping is very ſwift for they goe not paſt thirtie daies, whereby it cometh to paſſe, that their overhaſtie littering maketh them bying forth deformed whelps.

Of the nature and property of Beares.

R. ii.

The

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The things that they bring forth are little lumps of flesh, of colour white, without eyes. And (by reason of the hastie comming forth before it be ripe) it is nothing but a shapelesse matter, sauing that it hath the proportion of nayles. These they fashion by little and little with licking, and sometimes they cherrish them by laying their warme breastes to them, so the intent that through the heate of their continuall rucking vpon them, they may gather the breath of lyfe. All that while they fast. Surelie for the first fouretene daies, the dammes fall into so heauie a sleepe, that they cannot be waked with woundes. After they haue whelped, they keepe home by the space of foure months together. Afterward when they goe abroade into the open daie, they can so ill awake with the vnaccustomed light, that a man would think they were blinded.

Beares haue weake heades, and their greatest strength is in their fore pawes, and in their loynes, wherby it cometh to passe, that sometimes they will stande vpight vpon their hinder seete. They lye in waite for Beehiues, lusting greatlie for the Combes, and they snatch at nothing more greedilie then at honnie. If they taste of the Apples of Pandrake they die. Neuerthelesse, they preuent the mischief before it growe too strong, and deuoure Ants to recouer theyr health. If at anye time they sette vpon Bulles, they knowe vpon what parts it is best for them to cathe holde: and therefore they catch at no parte, but their hornes and theyr nostrils: their hornes to the intent to weigh them downe, theyr nostrilles to the intent to put them to greater payne in so tender a place. In the time that *Marcus Messala* was Consull, *Lucius Domitius Aenobarbus* being Curulis Aedilis, showed a hundred Beares of Numidie, and as manie Huntsmen of Aethiop, in y great Theater at Rome: and

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and that sight was registred among bys honourable tytles.

CAP. XXXIX.

Of Affricke, of Lyons, of the Hyene, of the sundry sorts of Serpents, of precious stones, of monstrous kindes of creatures, and of other notable thinges of that Countrey.



AL Affricke beginneth at the foote of Zeygitane, facing the Ilande Sardinia from the Promontorie of *Apollo*, and butting towarde Sicill from y Promontorie of *Mercurie*. Thus shooteth it forth with two heades, whereof the one is called the whyte Promontorie, and y other which is in the region Cyrenaica, is called Phycus. The same being situate directlie against the Ile of Crete by the Cretish Sea, shooteth into the sandes toward Tanarus of Lacedemon. Catabathmos windeth into Aegypt. The next Countrey whereunto (which is Cyrenaica) lyeth betwene the two Syrtes, which the shallowe and vncertaine Sea maketh vnaccessible.

The rising and falling of which salt water, it is no easie matter to finde: so vncertaine is the moving thereof, one while breaking into shallow shels, and another while overflowing like a spring tyde. *Varro* affirmeth that the ground being there lowe, is readye

to be

The Syrtes
whashes of
Affricke.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

to be perced with euery wynd, by meanes wherof the suddaine force of the swift blastes, doth eyther pufte out or solwe in the Seas. All this coast is deuided fro Aethiope & the borders of Asia, by the Ryuer * Nigris, which is the mother of Nilus, and from Spayne by the narrowe Sea. On that side that enclyneth to the South, it is boide of springs & altogether drough- tie. On the other side that lyeth towarde the North, it is watred abundantly, insomuch that in the Coun- trye Bizacene which is two hundred myles ouer or moze, the soyle is so rich, that the seede there sowne yeldeth increase of a hundred times as much fruite. That many straungers haue resorted thither to inha- bite, we will shewe you for a proufe the Cittyes and places there. The Promontorie Borcon which is bea- ten vpon wyth the Northwynde, was so named by Grecks that came thither. The Towne of * Hyppon, (which after ward was called Rhegium, and the other Hyppon called after ward Dyarrhyton of the narrowe sea running by it, two noble Townes, were builded by knights of Grece. The Sicilians builded the Citie * Clypea, and named it first Aspis, they builded Vene- ric also, whereunto they transferred the religion of Venus of Eryx. The Achæans in their language gaue the name of Trypolis, because of the number of y^e thre Citties Taphre, Abrotone, & the greater Lextis.

The Philene bethzen tooke that Greeke name, of the desire of praise. The people of Tyre were found- ers of Adrymet and Carthage. But now wyll I de- clare what true bookes haue reported of Carthage. This Citie (as *Cato* in his Oracion befoze the Se- nate, affirmeth) was builded at such time as *Hiarbas* raigned in Lybia. *Elyssa* a Lady of the Country Phæ- nicia, who called it Carthad, which in the phænician tongue, is as much to say as a newe Citie.

Anon

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Anon after as they speeche turned into Punicke, both she was called *Elyssa* & the Citie Carthage: which was utterly rased seauen hundred thirty and seauen yeres after it was builded. Within a while after, be- ing repayzed againe by *Caius Gracchus*, and peopled wyth Italians, it was named by him Iunonia, and con- tinued for a certain time without estimation, in a low and faint state. At length after a hundred and two yeres respit, in the time that *Marcus Antonius* and *Publius Dolabella* were Consulls, it recovered the ho- nour to be called the second Carthage, the second beau- tie of the whole world, next Rome. But to the intent to returne againe to * Affrick, it is an Angle seueral- ly enclosed by it selfe. The inner partes thereof are possessed with manie kyndes of wyld beasts, but spe- ciallie with Lions, which alonely of y^e kind of beastes y^e men call toothed beastes, w^{ch} they (as *Aristotle* affy- meth) doe lye as soone as they bee whelped. Of them there is reckoned thre sortes. For y^e shorter sort with curled manes, are for the moste part weake and cow- ardlie. The longer sorte with smooth hayre, are more fierce and strong. But those that the Lybards begette, are of the rascaldest sort, and haue no manes at all. All of them alike forbear gorging of themselves: firste for that one day they feede, and another day they drinke by turnes, and oftentimes, if they haue not good diges- tion, they forbear meate a day longer: and secondly for that if they feele themselves greued with raue- ning too much flesh, they put their pawes into theyr mouthes, and pull it out againe. And even the like al- so doe they when they slee, if they bee to full. The sal- ling away of their teeth, argueth age. And there bee many proufes of theyr pittifulnesse.

For they spare them that humble themselves be- fore them: and shewe theyr crueltie rather against

A. iiii.

men

Of Lyons, and
of the noble na-
ture and proper-
ties of them

* Souda

* Bona.

* Coror.

* Tripolie

Carthage

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

men then women. As for sucking Children they kill them not, vnlesse it be for extreame hungar. Neyther are they without mercie. For by daillie examples from time to time it is manifest y they haue shewed mercy inasmuch as manie prisoners meeting with some Lyons by the way, haue notwithstanding returned vntouched into theyr Countreyes. And in the Bookes of King Iuba is recozded the name of a Woman of Gethulia, who by entretauce escaped unhurt from y Lyons that she mette. They engender backward: and not they onely, but also Lynxes, Camels, Oliphants, Rhynoceros, and Tygers. The Lyonesses at y firste lytter bring forth five whelps, and every yere after they diminish their number by one, and at the length when the dammes come to bringing forth but one at once, they become barraine for euer. The looke and the taile declare the courage of the Lyons, like as the stomacke of a horse is knowne by hys eares. For nature hath gyuen these two markes to euerie notable beaste to be knowne by. Their chiefest force is in their brest, and their chiefest stedynesse is in their heades. When they be chased with dogs, they goe away disdainfully, and now and then staying, dissemble theyr force wyth pretence as though they cared not whither they went away or no: and this they do when they be followed in open and champion fields. But in woody places (as though they thought no body were able to beare wytnesse of their cowardlinesse) they runne away as fast as theyr legs can beare them. When they themselves pursue any thing, they further their pace with leaping. When they goe at leysure, they hyde the hookes of their talants betwene the fleshe of their toes, as it were in sheathes. And this they obserue so warely, that they runne not but wyth their talants turned inward. When they are enuironed and beset with hunters,

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ters, they looke stedfastlie vpon the ground, to the intent they will not be made afraid with the sight of the hunting stanes. They neuer looke a squint, neyther can they abide that one shoulde looke a squint vpon them. They feare the crowing of a Cock, and the rattling of wheeles, but most of all they feare fire. Thee reade that there are little beastes called Lyonsbanes, which are caught and vncased, to the intent that fleshe being powdred with the ashes of them, and caste in the pathes where wayes meete, may kill the Lyons, if they taste neuer so little thereof. And therefore Lyons pursue them with a naturall hatred, & when they get them at aduantage, they forbear bityng of them but they teare them all to peeces with theyr pawes. Scenola the Sonne of Publius was the first that made a shewe of them, in the time that he was Curulis Aedilis. Affrick breedeth the Hyene, which beaste cannot wythe his necke a side, vnlesse he moue his whole bodie, because his backbone is without ioyntes, and runneth so whole through his necke. Many wondrous things are reported of it. Firste that it haunteth shepheards rotages, and by continuall barking, learneth some name, the which he expresteth by counterfeyting mans voyce, to the intent to worke his wrath vpon the man whom he tolleth out by his policie in y night time. Also he counterfetteth the vomiting of men, and thereby alluring out the dogs with his false sobbing, deuoureth them. Which dogs if perchance they touche his shadowe in hunting of him, they lose their voice, and cannot barke. The same Hyene in seeking mens carkasses, scrapeth vpp theyr graues: and therefore it is the easier matter to take the Males. For the Females are of nature more subtile. There is great variety in their eyes, and chaungableness of colours, and in the balles of them is founde a stone called Hyenie,

The beaste called
Lyon-bane.

The Hyene, and
of hys wonder-
full nature.

S.

endued

Iulius Solinus Polyhystor.

The Stone called
Hycnie.

endued with such power, y^e vnder what mans tongue
sooner it be put, he shall prophesie of thinges to come.
But what lyuing thing soeuer a Wyene compasseth in
thrice about, cannot moue it selfe: and therfore it hath
bene auouched for a certaintie, that there is a magi-
call power in him. In a parte of Aethyop it coupleth
with a Lyonesse, and betwene them is engendred a
Monster named a Crocute. Which in likenesse also
counterfetteth the speech of man. He neuer stirreth the
balles of his eyes, but staret continually without
twinckling.

A Crocute

He hath no gummes at all in hys mouth, but one
whole and maine tooth, which is naturally closed vpp
as it were in Caskets, because it should not bee blun-
ted. Among those kinds of beasts that are called Gra-
zers, the same Affrick hath wyld Asses, in which kind
euery Male hath his heard of Females. They cannot
abide that any other should haue to doe where they
like. And therfore they wait very narrowly vppon
their Mares when they be with foale, that (if it bee
possible they may byte of the genetozyes from the
Colts when they be new foaled: to the end they be not
apt for generation. Whereof the Mares being ware,
hyde their young ones out of the way. Affrick swar-
meth in such wise with Serpents, that it may woz-
thelie challenge the preheminence in that mischief
from all the world. The Cerafts peere with foure lit-
tle hornes, by shewing whereof (as it were with a
bayle) they allure birds to them, and deuoure them.
For they hide the rest of their bodies for the nonce in
the sand, discovering no part of theselues sauing that
onely part wherewith they entice the birds deceitfully
to feeding, when they lie in wait to kill them for theyr
laboz. The Amphibene riseth with two heads wher-
of one is in his accustomed place, and the other where
hys

Wyld Asses.

Serpents

The Ceraft or
Horneworme

The Amphib-
ene or double-
beade.

Iulius Solinus Polyhystor.

his taile should bee. Wherevpon it cometh to passe,
that with both heads forward at once hee creepeth in a
roundell. The Darters clymbe vppon trees, from
whence whirling themselues with as much violence
as may be, they pierce through what beast soeuer hap-
peneth to come within their dint. The Scytale hath
such a glystering and speckled hide, that the beautie of
the spots staie such as behold it, by means whereof, hee
catcheth them as they stande gazing and wondring,
whom he cannot overtake by his slownes in creeping.
Notwithstanding, as beautifull as his scales be, he is
the first that casteth his wynter coate. There are ma-
ny and sundry kinds of redde Adders, but they haue
diuers effects in hurting. The Dipsas killeth wth thirst
The Hypuale killeth with sleepe, and Cleopatra may
beare witnesse, that it is bought to kill folke. The poi-
sons of others, forasmuch as they bee curable deserue
lesse fame. The Hemorrhoyd byteth till it bleedes, and
thereby breaking the intercourse of the baynes, dratw
eth out the life wyth bleeding. Whomsoever the Pre-
ster stingeth he is bloune, and being puffed vp to vn-
measurable hugenesse dyeth with swelling. Immedi-
atlie vppon the stinging of the Seps ensueth rotting.
There are also, * Ammodits, * Cheuchries, * Oly-
phantyes, * Chersydres, and * Chamedracons. And
finally as many sundry names as there bee, so manye
sundry deatnes there are.

The Darter.

The Scytale.

Red Adders

A Thirstworme.

A Sleepeworme.

The bloodworm

The Prester

The rotworme.

* A sandcreeper

* A Leaper-
worme.

* A watersnake

* The Earth-
dragon,

For Scorpions, Scinks and Lucerts, are accounted
among unhurtfull woymes, and not among serpents.
These Monsters, if they drinke, doe sting the gentli-
er. They haue affections, for lightly they goe not but
by couples. If the one be caught or kyled, the other
that scapeth runneth madde. The heads of the Fe-
males are finer, theyr bellies rownder, and theyr
venime moze hurtfull.

S.ii.

The

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The **Isle** is a like rounde in all places, and higher also, and more meke. All Serpents are dull sighted. They seldome looke right befoze them: and not wythout a cause, soasmuch as their eyes stand not in theyr foreheads, but in their temples, so as they are lighter of hearing, then of seeing any thing. As concerning the pꛛectious stone called Heliope, there hath bene contention betwene Aethyop, Affrick, & Cyprus, which of them shoulde yeelde the excellentest of that kynde: and it is founde by manie tryals, that the stone of Aethiopia of Libie hath y prerogative. It is of a greene colour not altogether verpe fresh, but somewhat more clowdie and deepe, powdered aboue with spots of scarlett. The stone taketh hys name of hys operatiō and power. Being cast into a brasie panne, it altereth y colour of the Sunne beames, making them to haue a bloody reflexion: and it casteth the glymering brightnesse of the ayze out of the water, and turneth it asloe. Moreover it is reported to haue this vertue, y being mingled wyth the herbe of the same name, and consecrated befoze with the accustomed enchantmēts, it maketh the bearer thereof to goe inuisible. They that tranell the Syrtes, though theyr iourney lie by lande, yet must they direct theyr course by the starres, otherwise they shall neuer come to the place appointed. For y ground is so rotten, that the aire altereth the upper part thereof, and if there whiske neuer so small a wynd, y blaste thereof maketh such an alteration, that it leaueth no token whereby to knowe a mans way. For it euer more turneth vpside downe, the plats of the places in such wyse, that those which were euen now full of hygh hils, sink into vallies: and those that euen now were vallies, are heaped vp with sande like hys. And the maine land beareth the nature of the sea that beareth vpon it. Neyther makes it any matter where stormes

The stone Heliope or Turnstone.

The alteration of the land like to the tydes of the Sea.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

stormes rather be, seeing that the elements conspyre the destruction of travellers, so as the wynd rageth vpon the land, and the land as the sea. The two Syrtes are seperated two hundred and fiftie myles a sunder: the lesse of them is somewhat calmer. Wee reade that in the time that *Cneus Scruilius*, and *Caius Sempronius* were Consuls, the Romaine flete passed harmles betwene these shallowes. In this Coast is the *Ile Meninx*, where *Caius Marius* hid himself after he came out of the fennes of Minturne. Beyond the Garamants were the *Psylls*, fortified with a wonderfull strength of body against hurtfull poyson. They onelie dyed not of the byting of Snakes: and although they were stunge with their deadly tongues, yet they continued in vnappayzed health. Pea they layde theyr netwe bozne babes to Serpents, and if they were misbegotten, the adulterie of the Mothers was punished wyth the destruction of y Childzen. But if they were right begotten, the priuiledge of theyr fathers bloode saved the innocent babes from death. Thus they put the assurance of theyr issue to the triall of poyson. But the *Nasamons* conquered this countrie, and destroyed it, insomuch that now the *Psylls* haue left nothing whereby to be remembred, sauing onely theyr bare name. The *Nasamones* yeelde a stone which is called a *Nasamonite*, altogether bloode shadowed with blacke baynes. In the innermost part of the bigger Syrt, about the *Philenes Altars*, (as we learne) inhabited the *Lotecaters*, and it is so indede. Not farre from the *Philenes Altars*, is a Lake whereinto y *Rhyner Tryton* runneth, where men haue beleued that the Goddess of arts was first sene. The greater Syrt haunteth of a Cittie called *Cyrene*, which *Barrus* the *Lacedemonian* builded. the fine and fortith *Olimpyade*, when *Lucius Marcus* raigned ouer y Romans, the

The Syrtes or Wharries.

Meninx

The Psylls

The Nasamones

The Lotecaters.

Minerva.

Cyrene.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

the five hundred, four score and five yere after the destruction of Troy: the which Cyrene was the natyue Country and dwelling place of *Callimachus* the Poet. Betwene this Towne and the Temple of *Ammon*, are foure hundred myles: , harde by the Temple is a fountaine consecrated to the Sunne, which with the moisture of his water byndeth the ground, and hardneth ashes also into a clod, wherin (not without wonder) the place glisteth rounde about none other wyse then if it were the greene fields. There is also gathered the stone called *Ammons horne*. For it is so warped and crooked, that it is shaped like a Rams horne. It is as bright as gold. Being layde vnder a mannes head when he slepeth, it is said to represent vnto him heauenty dreames. Also there is a Tre called *Metops* out of which floweth a clammy gumme, which of the place it cometh fro, we call *Ammoniack*. Further more among the *Cyrenenses* groweth *Syrpe* y roots whereof haue a pleasant flauor, and it is moze like a shubbie hearbe then a fruite Tre. Out of the stalke thereof, yssueth in the summer time a fatte dew, which cleaueth to the beards of Goates that feede thereon, and when it is there thoroughly dreyed, it is gathered in dropps like *Sticks* to serue vpon *Tables*, or rather to serue for medicine.

It was first called the mylke of *Syrpe*, because it wyeth in the manner of *Mylke*. Afterward (custome drawing it thereunto,) it was named *Laser*. This Verbe was afterwarde almoste bitterlie pygged vpe by the Inhabiters of the Countrey, by reason of the intolerable burthen of trybute that was layde vpon them, when their Countrey was wasted at the firste inuasion of strange nations.

On the left hande of *Cyrene* is *Affrick*, on the right side *Egypt*, on the soreside the rough and bar-

Ammons horne.

Ammoniacke.

Syrpe.

* This is *Affrick* the lesse, where *Carthage* stood.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

bozowlesse sea, on the backpart diuers barbarous nations, and a wildernesse not to be come vnto, vnhabited and forlorne which breedeth the Cockatrice, such a singuler mischiefe as is not in all the whole worlde beside. It is a serpent almost halfe a fote long, white, wyth, as it were a little myter, proportioned in lynes on his heade. Hee is giuen to the bitter destruction not onely of man and beast, or whatsoeuer hath life, but also euen of the earth it selfe, which he stayneth & burneth vpe, and seareth alway, wheresoeuer he hath his deadlie denne. To be short, he destroyeth hearbs, kylleth Treas, and infecteth the very aire: insomuch that no byrd is able to flye ouer the place which he hath infected wyth his pestilent breath. When hee moueth himselfe, he creepeth wyth his one halfe, and wyth the other halfe auunceth himselfe aloft. All other Serpents are horrible afraide to heare his byssing: and as soone as they heare him, they flee euery one wyth as much haste as they can, euery one bys way. Whatsoeuer is kylled of his byssing, no wyld beast will feede of it, no foule will touche it. And yet for all this, he is overcome of *Wascals*, which manne bringethether, and sende them into the dennes, where he lurketh. Notwithstanding, he wanteth not power euen when he is dead. The Cittizens of *pergamus* gaue a full * *Sestertium* for the carcasse of a Cockatrice, and hanged it vpp in a nette of gold in the Temple of *Apollo*, which was notable for the great workmanshypp thereof: to the intent that neyther Spydres shoulde spyne there, nor byrds flye in there. About the bittermost noke of the Syres, there runneth by the Cittie *Berenice* the Riner *Lethon*, which (as is supposed) issueth from the springes of hell, and is renowned among the auncient Poets for his forgetfull waters.

The foresaide Cittie was builded and fortified in
S.iii. the

The Cockatrice and of his horrible nature.

God hath provided a remedye for euery mischiefe.

Five pounde sterling.

The Ryuer *Lethon*.

Berenice.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

the great Sytte by *Berenice* that was married to the third *Ptolemie*. All the large contrie that lyeth between Egypt *Aethyope*, and *Lybia*, as farre as there is anye woods to cast shadowe, is replenished wyth sundry kyndes of Apes: and I would not that any man shold be grieued at the mistaking of the name. For surely it is not expedient to omit any thing. wherein the providence of nature is to be seene. Among these is the common sorte of Apes which we see every where, not without great aptnesse to counterfet, by means wherof they are the easier taken. For while they desirouslie practise the gestures of Hunters, who for the nonce leave bydolime to noynt them withall, they dawbe by theyr eyes as they had seene them pretende to doe before, and so when theyr sight is stopped vppon, they are easie to be caught.

They make merrv at the newe of the Moone, and they become sadde when there is in the wane. They loue their yong ones out of all measure, in so much as they easlier loose the whelps that they are most chareouer and carry in theyr armes, because those that are not set by, doe ever solow their dam hard at her breech. The Monkeys haue tayles: and this is the onely difference betwene them and the Apes. The Dogheads are also of the number of Apes, most plenteous in the parts of *Aethyop*, sprightly in leaping, cruel in byting, neuer so tamed, but that they be more rather wylde.

Among Apes are also accounted the Sphinxes, whacke hayzed, deepe and deepe dugged, apt to be taught to forget theyr wylde nesse. There are also that menne call Satyres, very sweetefaced, and full of mopping and toying continually. The Callycriches are almost altogether vnlke the other. On their face is a bearde, and on their rumpe a broad tayle. To catch these is no hard

Apes.

Monkeys
Dogheads

Sphinxes

Satyres.

The fairhayres.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

hard matter, but to bring them out of the Country is a rare thing. For they liue not but in the soyle of *Aethiopia*, that is to say in their owne soyle.

CAP. XL.

Of the nation of the Hammanients, and of the houses therein builded of salt.



Between the Na-

samonits and the Troglodits, is the nation of the Hammanients, which build theyr houses of Salt, which they heate out of y^e Mountaines in manner of Stone, and laye it with morter. Such is the abundance of this vaine, that they make them houses of Saltstones. These are the Hammanients which haue intercourse of Merchandise wyth the Troglodits. The precious stones called Carbuncles are on this side the Hammanients, more nearer the Nasamonites. The Asbysts lyue by Laser. This is their nourishment, and this is their foode.

CAP. XLI,

Of the Garamants, and of a wonderfull fountayne among them.

Among the Garamants is the *Totone Debris*, with a wonderfull fountaine in it, which by turnes is colde

W.

colde

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

colde a day times and hote a night times, one while se-
thing like water on the fire, and another while becom-
ming as cold as Ice, both contraries proceeding out
of y^e selfe same veynes. It is a meruailous thing to be
spoken of, y^e in so short a time, natyge should so strang-
ly disagree with her selfe, that whosoener tried her do-
ings in the dark, would think there were a continuall
fire in the spring: and he that felt it in the day, would
beloeue it were none other thing then a winters Wa-
ter continually frozen. By meanes whercof (not with-
out good cause) Debris is famous among those nati-
ons, for that the waters change their propertie accor-
ding to the moving of the heauen, though after a ma-
ner cleane contrary to the disposition of the Planets.
For whereas the euentide allwageth the beate of the
world: this spring beginneth to heate in such wise at
the Sunne going downe, that if yee touch it, yee shall
find it scalding. Again, when the Sunne is risen a-
bove the ground, and all things are chauffed with hys
rayes, the water thereof is so exceeding colde, that no
man is able to drinke it, he be neuer so thirstie. Who
then would not wonder at a Fountaine y^e becommeth
cold through heate, and hote through cold: The heade
of the Garamant Regyon is Garaman, wherunto
for a long while the way was very combersome, and
not able to be passed. For the trees covered the pyta
with sande, to the intent that withdrauing y^e waters
deceitfully for a time, no man might be able to trauell
to them for famine and thirst. But in the raigne of
Vespasian, in the warre that was against the Oyans,
this distresse was taken away, by finding a nerer pas-
sage. Cornelius Balbus was the first that subdued the
Garamants, and for his victorie firste triumphed over
them. Surely he was the first of strangers (for he
was borne in one of the Ilands Gades) that attained
the

The Garamants.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

the hono^r of a triumphane conqueror. The great cat-
tell of this Countrey sette with their necks awoy, for
if they should graze with their heads right forwarde,
their hoznes bowing downe, with the synes into the
ground, would hinder their feeding. On the same part
that Cercina lyeth, the reporte goeth that there is an
Ile called Gaulos, wherein breedeth no serpent, ney-
ther lyueth any y^e is brought in thither. And therefore
the dust thereof being strewed in any place of the
woylde, keepeth away Snakes: and being cast vpon
Scorpions, it killeth them out of hande.

Strange Cattell.

The Ilande
Gaulos.

CAP. XLII.

Of Aethyop: of the filthy fashions of the people of
that Countrey, and of theyr monstrous shapes: of
the Dragons, and other wylde beastes of
wonderfull nature there: of the
spyce Cinnamon, and of the
Iacint stone.



He Aethiopians, and

the Nations that inhabite the
Countreyes bounding vpon the
Pountaine Atlas, are parted
a sunder with the Nyuer * Ni-
gris, which is thought to bee
parte of Nyle.

* Senega.

It is so Greene with Rushes wherof paper is made
it is so clad with Reede, it bringeth forth y^e same kind
II.ii.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The beastly
manners of the
Garamants of
Ethiopo.

of lining thinges, it floweth ouer at y same times, and
returneth againe with his banks euen then when Ni-
lus is content with his own channel. The Garamants
of Aethyop know no seuerall marriage, but vse their
women in common, who that list. Whereon it cometh
that the Childzen acknowledge onely their mothers.
For the name of Father hath no reuerence at all a-
mong them. For who is able to knowe bys Father,
where such incestuous lecherie runneth at large. Ther-
fore are the Garamants of Aethyop counted a bastard
people among all nations: and not without cause, con-
sidering how they haue infringed the discipline of cha-
stite, and by a wicked custome destroyed the know-
ledge of their succession. The name of Aethiopians ex-
tendeth large.

The Ethiopians

On Affrick side, where Lybie faceth the Ilande
Meroe, there be many and sundry nations of them. Of
the number of them the Nomades liue by the mylk of
the Dogheades. The Syrbots are lazie thinges of a 12.
fote long. The Afaches take Olyphants in hunting,
and deuoure them. Among the Sambres no fourfooted
beast hath eares, no not so much as the Olyphants.
They next neighbours, make a Dog they King: by
whose gesture they diuine what he commaundeth them
to do. The Aethiopyans on the Sea coast are repo-
sed to haue foure eyes a peere, but the trueth is othe-
rwise, namelie that they are verie sharpe sighted, and
ayme the throwing of they darts most certainly. To-
ward the West dwell the Agriophags which feede
onely on the flesh of Lybards and Lyons, and haue a
king that hath but one eye, which standes in bys for-
head. There are also Pamphags who feede of al thinges
that may be chewed, and all thinges that grow vnsift.
There be also Anthropophages, whose name expre-
seth their conditions. They say that the Cynamolgies
haue

The Nomads
The Syrbots,
The Afaches
The Sambres.

The Agriopha-
ges or wyld-
eaters,

The Pamphags
or eaters
Meneaters or
Cannibals
Bytch mylkers

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

haue chaps like Dogs, and long snouts. The Artha-
bathits, goe groneling like foure footed beastes, and
wander abroade without dwelling place, as beastes
do. The borderers vpon Mauritanie gather Locusts,
in time of yere, and potodzing them, soo lay them vp
as their onely fode to liue by: But none of them ly-
neth aboute fortye yeres. From this Orea vnto *
Meroe (which is an Ilande that Nyle maketh where
he first parteth and meeteth againe) are five hundred
and twenty miles. Beyond Meroe toward the Sunne
rising, are the * Macrobian Aethyopians. For they
life is longer then ours by the one halfe. These Ma-
crobianes, exerce Iustice, loue byright dealing, excell
in strength, are verie comely and beautifull of perso-
nage, are decked wyth brasse, and make giues of golde
for offenders. There is among them a place called *
Heliutrapaza continually furnished with daintie fare,
whereof all men eate without difference, for they by-
holde that they are encreased by the power of God.
There is also in the same place a Lake, wherewith the
bodies that are washed, shyn as if they were anoin-
ted wyth Oyle. This Lake is moste wholesome to
drinke. Surely it is so there, that it wyl not beare the
leauies false from the Trees, but letteth them sinke
downe to the bottome, by reason of the thynnes of the
liquo. Beyond these lye desert and vnihabited wil-
dernesses, euen vnto the coast of Arabie. And then in
the furthest part of all the East, are nations of Mon-
strous shape, some hauing yll fauoured visages, alto-
gether plain without noses: other some hauing they
mouthes growne together sauing onely a little hole
to put in an Oaten Reede, wherewith they draw in their
sustenance. Some haue no tongues: but vse beck-
nings and gestures in steede of speche. Certaine of
these nations neuer knewe the vse of fire, before the

Arthabathits.

Guaguera.

The Macrobianes
or long lyued
and their man-
ners.

* The Sunnes
Table.

A strange Lake

Monstrous Na-
tions,

¶.iii.

time

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

tiats of *Rebman* *Labyrinth* King of Egypt. Aethyop
contayneth all *Land* from the South east, to the South
west. As much of it as is vnder y^e South coast, is gar-
nished wth thicke woods, which are greene in win-
ter. On the South part there hangeth into the Sea a
high Land continually hote with gentle fire, and bur-
ning on the toppe wth restless flames, among which
continually be fires, there is great store of Dragons.
Furthermore, the true Dragons haue smal mouthes,
and not gaping wyde to byte wth, but of a narrowe
conduit, by which they draue breath, and spirt out
their tongues. For their force lyeth not in theyr teeth,
but in their tayles, and they hurt wth beating, rather
then wth biting. Where is cut out of the Dragons
braynes a stone called *Dracocoe*, but it is not a stone
vlesse it be taken from them while they are alyue.
For if the Serpent die before, the hardnesse resolueth
and banisheth away wth his life. The Kinges of the
East doe chiefly vaunt themselves of the wearing
therof, although it be so hard, that no man can deuise
to imprint or engrave any thing in it, and whatsoe-
uer is beautifull in it, is not made by mans hand, be-
cause there should none other colour. Sayne the pure
naturall whitenesse thereof. An Autho^r named *Sa-
thian*, sayth that he hath seene this Jewell, & declareth
by what meanes it is come by. Men of excellent cou-
rage and audacitie serche out by holes where the Ser-
pents lie, and also their haunts. When watching till
they come forth to feede, and passing by them wth as
much speede as they can, they cast them hearbes stre-
ped in thinges that haue as much force as may bee to
prouoke sleepe. So when they be fast a sleepe, they rutt
the stones out of their heades, and getting the booty of
their heauy enterprise, entoy the reward of their rash-
nesse. The places which the Aethyopians possesse, is
full of wylde Beastes, whereof one is the Nabis which
wee

Dragons.

The stone called
Dracocoe

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

we call a Camelopardalis. It is necked like a horse,
faced like an Ore, headed like a Camell, & of a bright
bay colour spotted wth white spotted. This beast
was shewed first in Rome at the gamings that *Caesar*
the Dictator made in the Lyss. Almost about y^e same
time also were brought from thence monsters called
Cephies, whose hinder feete from the ancle vpp to the
toppe of the calfe, where like a mans legge, and lyke
lyle bys forefeete resembled a mans hande. Now wth
standing, these were neuer scene of the Romaines but
once. Before the shoues of *Cneus Pompeius*: the Ro-
maines had neuer scene the Rhynoceros openly. This
beast is of a pale russet colour: in bys nose is a horne
that boweth upward: the which bee maketh sharpe
pointed like a booken, by whetting it vpon stones, and
fighteth wth it against the Dyphants, being almost
tall as long as they, but somewhat shorter legged, and
with this his naturall weapon bee pulseth at theyr
bellyes, as the quier part which he knoweth may bee
perfected wth striking. By the latter Nabis is byrdeth
the Catoblepe, a little doggish beast, with a great hea-
uie boll, and a venemous sight. For they that happen to
come in bys sight die. There bee Ants as big as a Ma-
stiffe, that haue talents like Lyons, wherewyth they
scrape by sand of golde, which they keepe that no man
may fetch it away, & if any man aduenture, they pur-
sue them to death. The same Aethiop breedeth y^e Ly-
caon, which is a wolfe with a mane on his necke, & so
pied, y^e men say there is no colour, but he hath parte of
it. It breedeth also y^e Tarand, of the bignes of an Ore,
clonen faced, with tined hornes, headed like a Stag, co-
loured like a Beare, & thacke bayed. It is laide y^e this
Tarand changeth his complexion for feare, and y^e wher
he hideth himself, he becometh like vnto the thing y^e he
is next vnto, whether it be a quarrie of white stone, or
a groue of greene trees, or what thing soeuer it be, of a
ny other likenes.

The Nabis.

Cephies.

The Hornynose.

The Catoblepe

Wonderfull
Ants.

The Lycan

The Tarrande.

The

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Fish Polypus.
* Land Lyons

The same thing also doth the Fish Polypus in the Sea, and the * Chameleons on the lande. But the Polypus and the Chameleon haue a heere skinne, and therefore it is the easier for them to resemble things next vnto them, because of theyr thin smug skynnes, which are like glasse. But it is a straunge and singular case, that hardy hayze should alter colour, heereby it comes to passe, that they are hardly taken. It is a peculiar propertie to the Wolues of Aethyop, to be as nimble in leaping, as a byrde, so as they ridde not moze ground by running, then by going, but yet they neuer assault a man. In Winter time they are hayze, and in Sommer time naked. Menne call them Thoes.

The Woolues of Aethiop.

The Porkpynce

The Porkpynce also is very rype in those Countries a beast like a Hedghog, wyth a hyde full of rough byrdes, which he oftentimes looseth of his owne accord, and darteth them forth so thicke as it were a shouze of pycks, and therewith woundeth the Dogs that pursue him. Of that coast is the byrde Pegasus: but this bird hath nothing of a horse but his eares. So is also the Tragop, a byrde bigger then an Eagle, baunting himselfe with an armed head, besett with hornes like a Hammes hornes. The Aethiopyans gather Cynamom. This shrub groweth on a short stalke, wyth low and flatte boughes, neuer aboue two cubits high. That which groweth slenderest is counted the excellentest: and that that swelleth into thicknes, is nothing sette by. But it is gathered by the priestes, who make sacrifice befoze. Which done, they take good heede that they beginne not theyr harness befoze the Sunne rise, nor continue it after the Sunne sette. He that is Primate among them, deuiceth the heapes of sticks wyth a speare, which is consecrated to y same vse. And so a portion of the faggots is dedicated to the Sunne,

The bird Pegasus.

The Tragop or Goteface.
Of Cynamom

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Sunne, which if it bee rightlie deuicid, taketh fire alone. Among these things that we haue treated of, is found the Iacint, in colour a bright azure, a pzeious stone, if it may be found faultlesse: for it is not a little subiect to faultines. For diuers times it is eyther vberished with a violet colour, or darkened with a mistynesse, or wanzing into a watry sheerenesse, the best fashion of it is, if it be not dimmed with two deepe a die nor ouer lighth with too pure a sheerenesse, but haue a swete orient colour of lightsomenesse and purple equallie mixed together. This is he that sealeth y ayze, and altereth with it: insomuch as it is not a like bright when the wether is cloudy, as when it is sayze. Mozeouer, being put into ones mouth, it becommeth colder. And for ingrauing it is nothing meete, because it wyll abide no chafing, yet is it not altogether inuincible: for with a Diamonde a man may write in it, and drawe what he list in it. Where as is the Iacint, there is also the Chrysolamp, which stone the light hydeth, and the dark discovereth. For this diuersitie is in him that in the night he is fierie, and in the day he is pale. Out of that soyle also we take the Hamatite, a stone as redde as blood, and therfore called the Hamatite.

The Iacint.

Chrysolamp.

The Hamatite or bloodstone

CAP. XLIII.

Wonderfull things of the nations of Lybia, and of the stone called Hexacontalythos.



That soeuer lieth between Mount Atlas and the mouth of Nile called Canopitane, which beareth the name of Canopus the Master of Menelaus ship who was buried in that Ilande, wherbyeth

U. i.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

lyeth against the said mouth of Nyle, where Libie en-
deth, and Egypt beginneth, is inhabited by nations of
sundry languages, which are withdrawne into way-
lesse wildernesses. Of these the Athlantiens are also,
gether void of manners meete for men. None hath a-
nie proper calling, none hath any speciall name. They
curse the Sun at his rising, and curse him likewise at
his going downe: and because they are scorched wyth
the heate of his burning beames, they hate the God of
light. It is affirmed that they dreame not, and that
they utterlie abstaine from all thinges bearing lyfe.
The Troglodites dig them caues vnder the grounde,
and house themselves in them. There is no couetous-
nesse of getting, for they haue bound themselves from
riches, by wilful pouertie. Onely they gloze in one
stone which is called Hexacontalychos: so powdered
with diuers sparks, & the colours of threescore sundrie
stones are perceiued in his little compasse. All these
liue by the flesh of Serpents, and being ignoraunt of
speech, doe rather labber and gnarre then speake. The
Augyles worship none but the deuils. The first nyght
that they are married, they compell theyr wyues to
haue to doe with as many as will come: and from that
time forward, they bind them by most straight lawes
to continuall chastitie. The Gamphasants abstayne
from warres, eschew intercourse of merchandise, and
will not abide to intermedle with any straunger. It
is thought that the Blemmyes (but not those Blemmyes
that dwell by the Red sea) are bozne headlesse, & that
they haue theyr mouth and eyes in their breste. The
Satyres haue no resemblance of manne sauing onely
shape. The Egiptians are the very same that wee see
them painted. The Hymantopodes hauing poynts
of their legges bowed, doe rather creepe then goe, and
in walking vse rather to slide then to steppe.

The Athlantiens

The Troglodites or Caue-
creepers.

The stone called
the threescore
stone, or the
Sixtystone.

The Augyles.

The Gampha-
sants.

The Blemmyes

The Satyrs or
Woodwards.
The Goatefeete
The crookelegs

the

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Pharusians hauing brought *Hercules* on the
waite as he was going toward the Hesperids, were so
wearie of the iourney, that they tarried there. And
thus much of Lybie. The Pharusians

CAP. XLIIII.

*Of Egypt, of the head, encrease, & mouthes of Nile,
of the Oxe Apis: of the Crocodiles: of the bird Tro-
chyle: of the Skinks, waterhorses, and the bird
Ibis, of the wonderfull trees of Egypt,
of Alexandria, and of Pyra-
myds or Broches.*



Egypt runneth to
the South inward, vntill it
meete with the Aethiopy-
ans. Behind it floweth Nile
about the lower part there-
of. The which Riuer being
deuided at the place that is
named Delta, embraceth a
peece of ground within it like
an Ale, and it is almost vnknowne where the head is
from whence it commeth, as we shall declare. It hath
hys beginning from a Mountaine of the lower Mau-
ritanie, that is nere the Ocean. Thus affirme the
Punick bookes, and so reported King Iuba as I vnder-
stand. By and by therfore it maketh a Lake which
they call Nilides.

And it is coniectured that Nile commeth fro thence.

U. ii.

Be

Of Nyle.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

because thys Boole bringeth forth the same kinds of hearbs, fishes, and beasts that we see in Nyle, and that if Mauritanie from whence it hath his originall, happen to be watred eyther with ouer deepe snowe, or rage of raine, the flood in Egypt is thereby increased: But the Nyle when he runneth out of his Lake is sucked into the sandes, and hydden in the loose mould of the earth, and after ward, bursting forth in the Caue of Cæsarea, larger then hee was before, bringeth the same tokens with him which we noted in him at his first spring.

Afterward hee sinketh downe againe, and venteth not aboue the ground, till after a long weary iourney, he come to the Aethyopians. Where it riseth vpp againe, it maketh the Nyus Nygris which we told you before bounded the borders of Affrick. The Inhabiters there call it Astapus, which is as much to say, as a water flowing out of darknesse. It inuironeth many and great Isles, whereof some are of so large and huge bignesse, that a man can scarce lakey through them in fīue dayes, runne he as fast as he can. The noblest of them is * Meroc, about which, the Nyuer being deuided, is named on the right Channell Astusapes, and on the left Astabores. When also traouelling through great Countreys a long iourney, as soone as y Rocks meeting him by the way make him rough, hee carveth his waters with such violence through the cragged cliffs, that he may seeme to fall rather then to flow, and at length when he hath passed the last leape (for so the Egyptians call certaine straights of his) there is no danger in him. When leauing the name of Syris behind him, he runneth from thenceforth playne wythout any stoppe. Lastly he is deuided into seauen channells: and so turning towarde the North, is receiued into the Sea of Egypt.

Such

Nowe called
Guaguera.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Such as are ignorant of Astronomie and Cosmographie, haue alledged manie causes of his increase. Some asseyne that the East wyndes called Etesia, do drive great store of cloudes to the place where the Nyuer springeth, and that the spring rising by the moisture comming from aboue, asoordeth so much water to the flowing of the Riuer as the cloudes haue let fall moisture to the feeding of the spring. Othersome reporte, that being driven backe by the violence of wyndes, when hee cannot vtter his waues, which keepe their accustomed swiftnesse, the water being pent in the straight overfloweth his bankes, and the more the blasts of the contrarie wynds resist, so much the higher doth the swift Riuer (being beaten backe) mount aloft, because that neyther the accustomed course can emptie the channel, and yet the weyght of the streame commeth on still from the head of the spring vpon the Nyuer which is dammed by: And that thus by the agreeable violence of the Element on the oneside stryuing forward, and on the otherside beating backward, the waues swell, and gather into a heape, whereby is made the floodde.

Diuers hold opinion, that this spring which is called Phiala, is raysed by the influence of the stars, and that being haled out by the Sunne beames, it is heated vpp by the celestiall fire, but not wythout a sure and orderly custome, that is to say, at the newe of the Moone, howbeit that the Sunne is the very ground of his excessse. For the first rising and swelling thereof beginneth when the Sunne moueth through y signe of Cancer: and afterwarde, when the thirty partes thereof are runne out, so as the Sunne is entred into Leo, and the starre called Sirius riseth: then the Riuer flushing forth wyth so great a violence, breaketh ouer his bankes: which time the Priests iudged

Coniectures of
the increase of
Nyle.

¶ iii.

to bee

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

* The nineteenth day of July.

to be the byrth day of the worlde, that is to wete betwene the * thirtenth of the Calends of August, and the eleuenth day of August, and that after ward all the excesse is called back againe, when the Sunne passeth into Virgo, and is driuen cleane againe within his banks, when the Sunne is entred into Libra. They adde this moreouer, that he hurteth both wayes, whether he swell too high or too lowe, forasmuch as his scantnes bringeth small stoze of increase, and his ouer great aboundance hindzeth the tyllage by to long continuance of moistnes. They say that his greatest excelle riseth to eightene cubits, and his measurableness to sixtene: and y at sixtene wanteth no stoze offruite. But if it be vnder, it causeth derth. They attribute also this maiestie vnto him, that hee shoulde foreshewe thinges to come: grounding their argument hereupon, that at y battell of Pharsalie, it exceeded not fyue fathome. This is most certaine, that hee onely of all Riuers bzeatheth forth no ayres. It beginneth to appertaine to the Realme of Egypt from Syene, wherein is y uttermost bounde of Aethyop, & so from thence untill it fall into the Sea, it keepeth the name of Nyle. Among all the thinges that Egypt hath woozthye to be spoken of, they make a wonder specially of the Dre which they call Apis.

Apis the God of Egypt.

Him they wooshyppye as a God, and hee is notable for the whyte specke which groweth naturally on his right side, representing the likenesse of the horned Moone. The time is appointed howe long hee shall liue, which beeing expyed, hee is drowned in the bottome of a holy Well, because hee shoulde not liue any longer then is lawfull for him. By and by without solemne mourning of all the whole Realme another is sought.

Assoone as he is founde, a hundred Priestes wayte vpon

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

vpon him to Memphis, to the intent that taking orders there, he may begin to become holye. The Temples into which he entereth or where he resteth, they mysticallie name byrde Chambers. Hee giueth manifest tokens of thinges to come: and that in especial, if he take awaye of their handes that come to aske counsel. By refusing *Germanicus. Caesars* hande, hee betrayed that which hung ouer his head, for it was not long after, but *Cesar* was dispatched of his life. The boyes followe flocking after Apis, and suddainly, as though they were moued with some spirit, they tell of thinges to come. Once in a yere a Cowe is shewed him, and shee also is not without certaine marks, the which is kylled the same day that she is found, assoone as she hath bene shewed to him. The people of Memphis solemnize the byrth day of Apis, by casting a cup of golde into Nyle. This solemnitie is helde seauen dayes together, during which time the Crocodyles keepe as it were a truce with the Priestes, and touch them not in their washings. But the eyght day, when the Ceremonies are now finished, (as though open warre were proclaimed againe) they take to the theyr former crueltie. The Crocodile a fouresooted myste, hath force both vpon land and water alike. Hee hath no tongue, and he moueth y vpper Jaw. Where he byteth he taketh horrible fast holde, his teeth shutting Checquerwise one wythin another. For the most part he groweth to the bignes of twenty fathoms, and they lay Eggs like Geese Eggs. Hee chooseth a place to builde his neste in, where the water of Nyle cannot come when it is at the fullest. In cherything by theyr young, the Male and Female keepe theyr turnes. Beside his wyde chappes, hee is also armed with outrageous long talants. A nights hee kepeth in y waters, and a dayes he resteth vpon the lande.

See howe the deuill can delude Idolaters by false Miracles.

Of Crocodyles

U.iii.

Dee

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

He is clad in a meruailous strong hyde, in so much as a peece of artillarie shotte at him out of any engine reboundeth backe againe from hys skynne. There is a little prettie byrde called Trochylos, which in seeking to fede vpon the flesh that sticketh in the Crocodyles teeth, dooth by little and little scrape his mouth, and so belyghting him easily with hys soft tickling, maketh him gape, that hee may stande betwene his chappes. Which thing the Enhydre (which is a kynd of water Ratte) perceiuing, whypeth into the beasts belly, and eateth vp hys inwardes, and then grating thzough his paunche commeth out againe. There is also a kind of Dolphins in Nyle, that haue finnes like saues vpon theyr backs. These Dolphins egge sooth the Crocodiles for the nonce to swimme, and then diuving subtilly, they poppe vpper vnder them, and cutting theyr bellies kyll them. Moreover in a certaine Iland of Nyle, there dwell men of a very low stature, but of such a boldnesse, that they offer to meete y Crocodyles, for these Monsters pursue them that flee from them, and flee from them that follow them. Wherefore are they caught, and being made tame become slaves in their owne waters, and when they be thzoughlye brought in awe, they are so obedient for feare, that for getting their wildnesse, they carry theyr Maisters riding on their backs. As soone therefore as they espye this Iland of this nation by the smell, they flee far of. In the water they are dull of sight, and on the lande most sharpe sighted. All the Winter long they eate no meate: but from the beginning of the hozt dayes, they continue fasting by the space of foure Monethes together. Ther is also about Nile great store of Skinks which are like Crocodiles, but of a lesser making, and shorter, howbeit they are very necessarye for the preservation of helth. For Physicians make drinckes of them

The bird called
Trochylos.

The beast called
the Enhydre.

The Dolphins
of Nyle.

Skinks

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

them to ease the nummes of sinewes, and kil the force of poyson. In the same Ryuer, and in the same soyle, breedeth the Water horse, lyke a Horse in back, mane, and neyng: wyth a snoute turning vpperwarde, clouen cles, tushes like a Boare, and a wythed tayle. Hee eateth vpper the Corne in the night, whereunto of a subtiltie hee goeth backward, that by the deceitfull print of his fote, hee may not bee laide for in hys way homeward.

The waterhorse

The same beast, when he is ouerfull with feeding gettes him to the Reedes that are newe cutte downe, and trots so long vpper and downe vpperon them, vntill the sharpe stampes haue so wounded his fete, that with bleeding he may abate the burthen of his bellye. Afterwarde hee stoppeth the wounde with clay, vntill it growe to a dry scarre. *Marcus Scaurus* was y first that brought Water horses and Crocodiles to Rome. About the same bankes is a Byrde called Ibis, which maketh hauocke of Serpents Egges, and carryes them as a most delectable meate to her young ones in her nest: by meanes whereof the increase of hurtfull thinges is diminished. Neyther do these birdes good wythin y coast of Egypt onelic. For wheras swarms of winged Snakes come out of the Fennes of Arabic whose poyson is so swift of operation, that menne dye of their stinging before they feelee anie paine, the birds being moued with a certaine foresight (wherewith they are endued for the same purpose) goe altogether in aray, and before the saide foraine mischiefe canne waste the bounds of theyr owne Country, they meete the pestilent flocks in the ayze, and there deuoure all the whole hoste of them. For which deserte they are counted holic, and no man may hurt them. They lay their Egges at theyr mouth. Onelic Pelusium breedeth them blacke, the reste of Egypt breedeth them

The bird Ibis

E.i.

white.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Fygtree of
Egypt.

whise. Of the trees which only Egypt beareth, & chiefe is the Fygge tree of Egypt, which hath leaues lyke a Mulberrie Tree, and beareth fruite not onely on the boughes, but also on the body of the Tree. It is so bounteous in fruitfulnessse, that in one yere it beareth seauen times. Wherefoeuer yee pull of one Fyg, by and by buddeth vppen another. The woode thereof being put into the water sinketh downe to the bottome: and after ward, when it hath lyen long soking in the water, as though it were made lighter, it ryseth vppe and floateth vpon the bym: and cleane contrary to the nature of all other woods, moistnes maketh it dry. The Date tree of Egypt, is also a thing woorthy to bee spoken of, properly it is called Adipsos, and so it ought to bee called: for being tasted it putteth away thirst. The sauer therof is like a Quince: but it stauncheth not thirst, vnlesse it be gathered somewhat before it bee ripe. For if it be taken full ripe, it perissheth the memozie, takes away ones going, makes ones tongue trippen, and weakening the powers both of the minde and of the body, couerfetteth the vice of drunkennes. The Marches of Egypt where it ryseth in height toward the vppermost point of Kakecaumen, are inhabited by a people, which find out the moment wherein the yere beginneth first his ordinarie course by thys deuice. There is chosen a holy groue, whereinto they bring beastes of all kinds. These beastes, at such time as the motion of heauen is come about to his determinate point, expresse their vnderstandings by such outward signes and tokens as they are able. Some howle, some lowe, some roare, some Bray, and diuers runne together into the myze, and they walowe.

The Date Tree
of Egypt.
Thirdele,

A straunge finding of the beginning of the yere.

This experiment is a rule to them, whereby to finde out the beginning of the time. The same people

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

people reporte also, that it hath bene left vnto them for a certaintie by the first founders of their Nation, that the Sunne ryling was there, whereas is now the going downe. Among the Citties of Egypt, Thebe is notable for the number of Gates, vnto which Cittie the Arabians bring merchandise from all parts of the worlde. Hereof the Countrey Thebaica taketh hys name. Abydos also sometime renowned wyth the Palace of Memnon, and now beautified with the Temple of *Osiris*. Both the hugeness of the work it selfe, and the King of Macedonie the founder thereof, doo inuolue Alexandria, and *Democrates* the maister of the workes, deserued the seconde place of fame next vnto the builder, for setting out the platt thereof. Alexandria was builded in the hundred and twelfth Olympiade, when *L. Papyrius* the Sonne of *Spurius* and *C. Petilius* the Sonne of *Caius* were Consulles of Rome, not farre from the mouth of the Ryuer Nyle, which some call Heracleotick, and othersome Canopick. There is also Pharos, peopled with inhabiteres sette there by *Cesar* the Dictator, where lights are sette vppe a nights for men, to sayle safely in and out of the Hauen by. For the comming to Alexandria is subtil, full of deceitfull helues, an vncertaine Sea, and arriuable onely at three Channels, *Tegamus*, *Posidonius*, and *Taurus*. Whereupon therefore such beacons or engines as are framed in Hauens to giue light, are called Phari. The * Pyramides are Broches in Egypt, rayled with sharpe spyes above the height of any thing that can be made by mans hand: and forasmuch as they passe the measure of shadowes, they haue no shadowes at all. Now let vs turne our talke from Egypt.

Thebe of
Egypt

Abydos in
Egypt.

Alexandria.

Pharos

Pyramides

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XLV.

*Of Arabie and of the Frankencence and Myrrhe in
it, of the byrds called Phanix and Cynamolgies
Of the manners of the Arabians,
and of the kynds of theyr
precious Stones.*

This is Arabie
the Desert.



Eyonde the mouth of
Nylus called Pelusiacum is
Arabie stretching to y^e Red
sea, which Varro affirmeth
to be called Erythraeum, of
King Erythrus the sonne of
Perseus & Andromeda, and
not onely red of the colour,
thereof. The sayde Autho^r

A strange spring

auoucheth also, that on y^e shore of this Sea, is a fountaine, whereof if Sheepe drinke, they chaunge the colour of they^r fleeces: and wheras they were white befoze, they lose that which they had untill they drunke, and after ward become a deepe yellow colour. Upon the Redde Sea, standeth the Cittie Arsinoe. And thys Arabie extendeth to that spetbearing and rich Land, which the Cutabanes and * Scenits possesse. The Arabians are renowned with the Mountain Casius. The cause why these Scenits are so named, is for that they dwell in Tents, and haue none other houses. They^r Tents are couered with haire made of Goates haire wouen.

Arsinoe.

* Dwellers in
Tents.

Moreouer, they utterly abstaine from Swynes flesh, Surelie if this kind of beast bee brought thither,
it

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

it dieth by and by. This Arabie the Greekes call * Eudæmon, and we call it by interpretation blessed. It is inhabited wth a Wyll made by hand, betwene y^e R^{iu}er Tygris, and the R^{iu}er Eulxus: which springing among the Medes, is so renowned for the clærenesse of hys water, that all the Kings of that Realme, drinke none other thing then the liquo^r thereof. That it was not vnworthelie surnamed Eudæmon o^r blessed, yee may gather heereby: that besides the spyes whereof it hath great store, that Countrey onely and none other, yeldeth Frankencence, and yet not al the whole Countrey neither. For in the mids of it are the Atracitis a shiere of the Sabæans, from whence about eight remouings of, is the Countrey that beareth y^e Frankencence. It is called Arabie, that is to say holy, for so the name signifieth by interpretation. These low trees are not comon: but (which is a strange thing among barbarous nations) they goe by right of inheritance in the succession of certaine families. And therefore those that haue the possession of thys groue, are called in the Arabian tongus holy. The same persons also at such time as they do eyther crop o^r fell these groues, come not nigh any coarse, no^r defile themselues wth the compante of women. Befoze the truthe of the matter was certainlie knowne, some likened thys tree to the Mastick Tree, and some to the Turpentine Tree, untill such time as by the Bookes of King Iuba, wrytten to Cesar the Sonne of Augustus, it was plainlie declared, that it was a Tree wth a crooked stock, and boughes like a Maple, yelding a iuyce like y^e Almond Tree, and that it is wont to be cutte in the beginning of the Dogdaies, when the Sunne burneth hottest. In the same lands groweth also Myrrhe: the rootes wherof do thriue wth dyging, and delight to bee pryoned: and when they be layd bare, they yelde y^e fatter gum.

* Blessed o^r
happy.

The estimation
had in old time
to the water of
the Riu^{er} Eu-
lxus.

Of Franken-
cence.

What the worde
Arabie signifi-
eth.

Myrrhe.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The wyce that issueth of his owne accord is more precious: and that which is dryned forth by sitting the barke, is counted the wyser. The barke wyndeth rounde like a whirlepoole, and is full of rough prickes: the leafe is like an Olive, sauing that it is somewhat more rough. The uttermost height that it groweth vnto, is five Cubits. The Arabians make fire wyth the shredde of it: the fume whereof is so noysome, that if they prevented not the mischiefe with the sent of burnt Storax, diuers times they shoulde catch incurable diseases. Among the same people breedeth the byrd called the Phœnix, of the bignesse of an Eagle, his head garnished with a plume of feathers sticking vpper like a crest, with tufted cheekes, and with a ring about his necke, shynning like gold. All his hinder part is purple, sauing his trayne, the feathers whereof are of a rose colour, medled with a bright Azure. It is proued that he lyueth five hundred and fortye yeres. He maketh his berse of Cynnammom, which he trimmeth nere vnto Panchaia, brynging his pyle of sticks into the Cittie of the Sunne, and there laying it vpon the Altar: It is a matter of doubtfull credite among Authoys, whither a great yere be accomplished with the life of this yere or no. The most part of the affyrme, that a great yere consisteth not of five hundred and fortye, but of twelue thousand, nine hundred fiftie and foure of our yeres. Finally, when *Quintus Plautius*, and *Sextus Papinius* were Consuls, the Phœnix flew into Egypt, and being taken the eight hundredeth yere after the building of the Cytie, was by the commaundement of *Claudius* the Emperour, shewed openlie at the election of the Officers. The which deede, besydes the decree that remaynes concerning the same, is also enrolled among the Acts of the Cittie.

The

The Phœnix

Heliopolis.
What a Great
yeere is.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Cynnamolus likewyse a byrd of Arabia, maketh his nest of the twygges of Cynnammom in the trees that be highest, whereunto because there is no climbing by reason of the height of the trees, and brittlefnesse of the boughes, the inhabiteurs thowse lynes with plummetts of lead on the endes of them into the nestes, and so pulling them downe, sel them farre dearer, because the Merchants like that Cynnammom better then any other. The Arabians haue a large and wyde Countrey euery way, and liue after diuers manners, with diuers kinds of Religion. Many goe wyth powdered heads, and hodes like myters, and in apparel fashyon like to the same: and some haue their beards to the hard skyns. They giue themselves to Merchandise: not bying other folks wares, but uttering theyr owne. For they bee rich bothe in woods and waters. The shadowes which lye to vs on the ryght hande, lye to them on the left. Some of them that liue hardlye eate Snakes flesh. They haue neither regard of body nor soule, and therfore they are named Ophiophags. From the Seacoast of this Countrey was brought vnto King *Polycrates*, a precious stone called a Sardonyx, which first stirred vpper the firebrand of excesse in our part of the world. But the Sardonyx is so well knowne of all men, that I thinke not mete to make long procelle about it. The vpperpart thereof is allowable if it be a sheere red: but it is reprobued if it be thicke like dregges. The mids of it is girded wyth a whytish circle, the grace whereof is if it neither shed his colour into the next, nor he himselte borrow of the other. The rest of him is finished with a black, which (if it giue a light throught it,) is counted a fault: but if it let from seing throught, it giueth it the greater grace. The Arabian also findeth the Molochite of a deeper greene then is the Emeralode, hauing a

The Cynnammom
Byrde.

The manners of
the Arabians.

Not at all tymes
of the yeere, but
openly while the
Sun is in Can-
cer, and that is
but in the South
part of Arabie
onely.
Snakeeaters.
Sardonyx.

The Molochyte.

¶.iiii.

native

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Iris or
Rainbowstone

The Androma-
mant or Male
Diamond

The Pederote
called also O-
palus,

natine vertue against the perrills of infants. Hee sin-
deth likewise the Iris in the Red sea, fire conered as
the Cryttall: which being touched with the Sunnes
beames, casteth out of him a bryght reflexion of the
ayze like the Raynebowe. The same Arabians gather
the Andromant bright as Silver, with sides equal-
lie square, which yee would thinke to haue borrowed
somewhat of the Diamond. It is thought y^e hys name
is gyuen him of that hee allwageth y^e passions of hote
minde, and restrayneth the rage of anger. Wee haue
from thence also the Arabish *Pederote: which (to
see to) is like Quozie, and will not be filed. It helpeth
them that beare it, against paines of the sinewes. In
the pederote is conueyed whatsoeuer is excellent,
with a certaine prerogative of comlines. It is cleere,
like Cryttal: it is ruddy like purple: glystring in the
uttermost verges as it were out of water, with a boz-
der yellowe like Saffron. With this sweetnesse it ra-
uisseth the eyes, allureth the sight, deteyneth the be-
holders: and for this beautie, it pleaseth also the Indi-
ans. This is inough concerning Arabie, now let vs
retyze againe to Pelusium.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.



CAP. XLVI.

*Of Mount Casius: of the great Pompeis tombe:
and of the Towne Ioppa.*



Rom Pelusium is
Mount Casius, and y^e Chap-
pell of Iupiter Casius, and al-
so the place of Ostracina,
ennobled with the Tombe
of the great Pompey. From
thence beginneth * Idu-
ma, fruitful of Date trees.

* Edom

Afterward comes * Ioppa, * Now called
the auncientest Towne in all the worlde, as which Port Iaffe
was builded befoze the generall flood. In that Towne
is to be seene a Roche, which keepeth yet the print of
the chaynes of Andromeda, who (as is reported, and
that by no vaine rumoz) was sette footth there to bee
deuoured of a Monster.

Of Andromada
and the Monster

For Marcus Scaurus in his Aedileshyppe shov-
ed the bones of that Monster openly at Rome. The
thing is registred in Chronicles. The measure of the
also is contayned in true Bookes: that is to say, that
the length of his ribbes was more then foztie foote,
and that hee was farre higher then the Dyphants of
Inde. Moreover, euery ioynt of hys ribbone were
aboue halfe a foote broade.

P.i.

CAP.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XLVII.

*Of Iewry : of the Ryuers and Lakes therein : of
Balme : of Sodom and Gomorrhe : and
of the Essene Nations.*



Newrie is famous

for waters, but all the waters are not of one nature. The Ryuer Iordan being of excellent sweetnes, and flowing out of þe fountaine Peneas, runneth by moste pleasant Countries, vntill that falling into the Lake

* Asphaltites, which ingendreth Bitumen, it is there corrupted with the standing water. This Lake hath no lyuing thing in it, nothing can drowne in it. Bulls and Cammels swym without daunger in it. There is also a Lake called Genezar, sixtene myles long, besett with many goodly Citties, and himselfe fellowe with the best. But the Lake of Tyberias is preferred before all these, wholsome for his milde tast, and effectfull of operation for health. The heade of Iewry hath bene Ierusalem, but it is utterly destroyed. In stedde thereof, succeeded Iericho, and this also hath ceased to be the head, since it was conquered in the warres of *Alexander*.

* Fairestreame. *Þere vnto Ierusalem is the fountaine* * Callyrhoe, greatly commended for the medicinable heate thereof, which taketh his name of the renowne of his water. Onely in this Lande groweth Balme, which kinde

The Ryuer Iordan.

The dead Sea.

The Lake of Genezareth
The Lake of Tyberias.

Ierusalem.
Iericho.

Of Balme.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

kynde of Tre was not to be founde out of þe compasse of twenty acres of grounde, vnto the time that wee conquered the Countrey. But after that we had gotten Iewry, those groues were so spreade abroade, that nowe very large Wyllowes doe yeelde vs Balme.

The stocks of them are like vines: they are sette of stypes: they were lustie with dygging about the rootes: they delight in water: they loue prouynge, and are shadowed continually with their own leaues which stick fast.

The wood of the stemme being touched wyth yron, dyeth without delay: and therefore they be cunningly stytted eyther with glasse or with knyues of boane, and that onely in the Barkke, out of which issueth a Gumme of excellent swiftnesse. Next after the Gum, the second place of price is gyuen to þe Apples, the thyrde to the rynde, and the last to the woode. A great way from Ierusalem lyeth a sorrowful coaste, which was stricken from heauen, as appeareth by the soyle thereof, which is black, and resolued into Ashes.

There were two Townes, the one named Sodom, the other Gomorrhe: and there groweth an Apple which though it seme to be ripe, yet canne it not bee eaten. For wythin the skynne that goeth about it, there is contayned a cindye soote, whych at euery lyght touch puffeth out lyke a smoke, and crumbleth into loose dust.

The inner partes of Iewrye towarde the West, are possessed by þe Essenes: who vsing a notable frade of dyscypline by themselves, haue departed from the custome of all other Nations, ordeyned heerunto (as I thinke) by the prouidence of the diuine maiestie.

There are no Women among them: they haue
P.ii. utterly

Sodom and Gomorrhe.

The secte of the Essenes.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

utterly renounced fleshlie lust : they occupy no money, they live by Dates : no manne is there bozne, and yet there wanteth no stoze of men. The place it selfe is deputed to chastitie : whereunto though many resorte from all places about, yet is none admitted vnlesse his approued chastitie and innocent life make him woorthie. For hee that is guiltie of neuer so light a fault, cannot get in there, make he neuer so much sute : but is remoued by the power of God.

Thus time without minde (a wonderfull thing to bee spoken) the nation continueth, and yet no chyldbeddes among them. Beneath the Essænes was the Towne of Engaddie, which now is utterly rased. Neuerthelesse, the notable woods keepe theyr reputation still, and the high groues of Date trees are nothing at all defaced, neither by time nor by warres. The uttermost bounde of Iewry is the Castle of Masfada.

CAP. XLVIII.

Of the Towne Scythopolis, and the Mountaine Casius.



Scythopolis.

Passé ouer Damascus, Philadelphia, and Raphana, and will tel who were the firste inhabyters, and who was the founder of Scythopolis. At suche time as Bacchus had buried his Hourse, he builded this Towne, to the intent by rearing

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

rearing the walles thereof, to aduance the renowne of her Sepulture. And sozasmuch as inhabyters wanted, he chose out of his company the Scythians : and the moze to encourage them to defende the Cittie, hee gaue it their name.

In the Countrey Selucia is another Mount Casius, harde by Antioche, from the toppe whereof a manne may in the fourth watch see the Globe of the Sunne, and with turning his body about a little aside, behold day on his one side, by meanes of the Sun dispersing the darknesse wth his bright beames, & on his other side still night. Such a prospect is here out of Mount Casius, that yee may see the light before the day appeare.

Mount Casius.

CAP. XLIX.

Of the Ryuers Euphrates and Tygris, and of sundry sorts of precious Stones.



Euphrates cometh out of the greater Armenia, rising aboue Zimara vnder the foote of a Mountayne that is next Scythia, which the dwellers by call Capotes. This Riuier receiuing certaine others vnto him, wereth bigge, and being encreased with sozaine waters, wressleth wth the Traights of the Mountaine Taurus, whom he cutteth through at Eligea, albeit he withstand hym twelue miles.

Euphrates

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miles broad: and so running still forth a long way, leaveth Comagene on his right side, and Arabic on his left. Afterward, sweeping by many Nations, he reacheth Babylon sometime the head City of Chal-dey. He enricheth Mesopotamia with the excess of his yearly overflowing, and maketh the soile fruitful by shedding himselfe upon the land, in the like sort as the River of Egypt doth. He passeth over his banks in a manner the same time that Nilus doth, namelye when the Sunne is in the twenty degree of Cancer. And it falleth againe at such time as the Sunne ha-ving trauailed over Leo, is setting foote into the vt-termost Marches of Virgo.

The Cosmographers holde opinion, that it hap-peneth so vnto like parallels, which by the plat bothe of the heauen and of the earth, meete iust and euen to-gether, according to the order of the imaginative line. Whereby it appeareth that these two Rivers, being situate plomme vnder one parallele, albeit they flowe out of sundry quarters, haue nevertheless one selfe same cause of both theyr increasings. It is conueni-ent also to speake of Tygris in this place. In the Realme of the greater Armenie, it lyteth vpp by head with a meruailous sayre and clere spring, in a hygh ground, which is named Elongosine: and yet is hee not bygge from the beginning.

First he goeth slowly, not with his owne name: but as soone as he entreteth the borders of Medea, hee is forthwith called Tygris: for so doe the Medes call an arrowe. He runneth into the Lake Arethusa, which sustaineth all weyghts: the fresshe whereof ne-uer come withia the Channell of Tygris, lyke as the fresshe of Tygris neuer passe into the Pooole of Arethu-sa, through which hee shooteth vnylike of colour, and a very swift pace.

Anon

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Anon after being letted by the Mountaine Tau-rus, hee sinketh into a deepe Caue, and so running vnder him, venteth againe on the other side of hym at Zoroanda, bearing befoze him wædes & other drasse, and a little way of sinketh againe, and afterwarde a-uauncing himselfe, hee runneth by the Adiabines and Arabians, embraceth Mesopotamia, receiueth the no-ble River Choaspes into him, and carryeth Euphra-tes into the Sea of Persia. As many Countreys as drinke of Euphrates, doo glyster with sundry pæci-ous stones. The Smilax is gathered in Euphrates owne Channell, a Jewell like to the Marble of Pro-comiesus, but that in the belly of this stone, there shynes a yelloiw, like the ball of ones eye. The Sagda cometh to vs from the Chaldyes, not easie to be- sounde, but that (as they affyrme) it offereth it selfe to be taken. For by the naturall operation of the spy-rite thereof, it ryseth out of the bottome to the thyppes that laye ouer it, and cleaueth so fast to theyr Beesles, that it can hardly bee seperated from them without scraping away part of the timber. This Sagda for the effects that they knowe it hath, is hyghly esteemed of the Chaldyes: and it hath such an orient graine, that the beauty thereof maketh it to bee liked aboue all o-thers. The Myrrhite is common among the Parthy-ans. If ye should iudge this stone by the eye, it is of the colour of Myrrhe, and hath nothing that may de-light the sight. But if ye try him thoroughly, and chafe hym tyll hee bee hote, hee hath as sweete a flauor as Nardus. In Persia is such abundance of stones, and such varietie, that it woulde bee a long matter to re- porte theyr names. The Mychridax being stryken with the Sunne, glystereth with sundry sorts of colours.

The Tecolythe being lyke the kernell of an Olive,

The Smilax.

The Sagda.

The Myrrhite.

The Mychridax.

The Tecolythe.

Tygris.

A strange Lake

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

an Olive, is despised in sight : but in goodnes for medicine it excelleth the beautie of other stones. For being beaten into powder and drunke, it breaketh the stone, and easeth the diseases of the rayne and bladder. The Ammochryse being medled wth sparkes of golde and fine grauell together, hath here and there little square spots of goldfoyle and dust. The Acite is both yellow, and round of proportion, contayning another stone within it, which maketh a noyse when it is stryked, albeit that the cunningest Jewellers say, it is not the little stone within it that maketh that tingling, but a spirite. This Acite Zoroaster preferreth before all other stones, and attributeth very great vertue unto it. It is founde eyther in Eagles nestes, or els on the shoares of the Ocean : but most of all in Persia. Being woone about a woman wth chylde, it preserveth her from deliuerance before her time. The Pyrrhite is of the colour of golde, and wyl not suffer himselfe to bee helde ouer close in ones hande, for if it chaunce to be strayned ouer hard, it burneth the fingers. The Chalazias pretendeth both the whytnes and the fashyon of a Haylestone, of hardnesse most sounde and inuisible.

The Echide is spotted like a Viper. The Dyonisi-
as is bzoborie, bespzinkled with red specks: the same
béeing bzoken in powder and mingled with water,
hath the flauor of wyne, and (which in that sent is a
wonder) it resisteth bzunkennes. The Glossopetre
falleth from the skye in the wane of the Moone, lyke
to a mans tongue, and it is of no small power as the
Magicians affirme: who thinke that the motions of
the Moone are stirred out of it. The Jewell of y Sun
is very white, after the manner of a streaming starre
and spreadeth out ruddy beames. The hayze of Venus
is of glossy black, resembling inwardly the likeness of
redde

The Ammo-
chrife or gold-
sand.

The Actire or Acglestone.

The Pyrrhite or Fyrestone.

The Chalazias or Haylstone.

The Echite or
Adderstone.
The Dyonisias
or Winestone
The Glossope-
tre or Tongue-
stone.

The Jewell of
the Sunne
Venus hayre.

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red hazres. The Selenite is of a sheer white colour, mudded with the colour of honny, contayning in it the Image of the Moone, which is reported to growe or diminish from day to day, according to the course of the Planet.

The Meconite resembleth Popple. The Myrmecite is marked with the likenesse of an Ant creeping. The Chalcophthong ringeth like Braile beaten vpon. Being carryed chaffly, it preserveth the voice cleere. The Syderite (to see to) differeth nothing from yron: but like a makebate, wheresoeuer it is brought in, it styreth discorde. The Phlogite representeth as it were flames of fire burning within it. The Anthracias glistereth as it were with sparkling stars. The Enydros sweateth in such wyse, as yee woulde thinke there were some spring of water that vnderneath it.

Selenite or the Moonstone.

The Meconite or Poppy stone

The Myrmecite or Antstone

The Chalco-
phong or brasse-

founde.
The Syderite or

Ironstone
The Phlogite or

Flame Stone

The Anthracias

on the 16th of

of the calcitane.
The Enydros of
Waterstone

Waterstone

CAP. L.

*Of Cilicia, and the Denne Coricium,
and of the Mountaine
Taurus.*



Concerning *Cilia* which now is in hande,
if wee treat of it as it is
nowe, we shall seeme to dis-
credite antiquitie. Againne,
if we solve the bounds it
had in olde time, it is cleane
contrarie from the state of
things present. And there-
fore

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The bounds of
Cilicia in olde
time.

foze to auoyde both inconueniences, the best that we
can doe is to report the states of both times. In olde
time Cilicia extended euen vnto pelusium of Egypt,
and the Lydians, Medes, Armenians, Pamphilians,
and Cappadocians, were vnder the dominion of the
Cilicians. After, being subdued by the Assyri-
ans, it was streightened into a narrower roome. It ly-
eth for the most part in Champion ground, receiuing
the Sea of Moss in a large Bay: and on the back it is
enclosed wyth the ridges of the Mountaines Taurus,
and Amanus. It tooke the name of *Cilix*, whom an-
cient time hath hidden quite beyond the reache of re-
membzaunce. They say he was the Sonne of *Phae-
nix*, who is counted auncienter then *Iupiter*, and one
of the first that euer was bredde vpon the earth. It
hath the mother of Citties *Tarsus*, which *Perseus* the
noble ympe of *Danae* founded. The Ryuer *Cydnus*
cutteth through thys Cittie. Some haue left in wy-
ting, that this *Cydnus* falleth from the Mountaine
Taurus: and othersome say it is deriued out of the
Channell of *Choaspis*: the which *Choaspis* is of so
swete tast, that as long as it runneth wythin y^e boz-
ers of Persia, the Kinges of Persia reserved it on-
ly for their owne drinking: and when they should go
a progresse any whither, they carryed of the water of
it with them. Of such parent therefore doth *Cydnus*
take hys wonderfull swetnes. Whatsoeuer is white
the Syrians in their native language call it *Cydnus*:
wherof the name was giuen this Ryuer. Hee swell-
eth in the spring time when the snowes are melted,
the rest of the yere he is slender and quiet. About
Corycus in Cilicia groweth much Saffron, and very
good, for though Sicill, though Syrena, though Lycia
yelde Saffron to, yet is the Saffron of Cilicia y^e most
principall. It hath a moze fragrant smell, it is of a
moze

Tarsus.
The Ryuer
Cydnus.

Choaspis.

Corycus.

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moze golden colour, and the iuyce thereof is moze ef-
fectuous in medicine.

There is also the Towne *Corycus*, and a Caue
which maketh hollow the Mountaine that butteth vpon
the Sea, from the very toppe to the hard bottom,
wyth a most large and open roome wythin. For ha-
ving both sides pitched fast in the deepe of the ground,
it commeth ouer the midspace that is emptie in man-
ner of a vault, wyth greene trees hanging inwarde
wyth their toppes downe. The descent into it is two
myles and a halfe long, hauing the open day al y^e way,
and springes of fountaines flowing out on both sides.
When ye come to the bottome of the first vault, there
openeth againe another Caue: the entry wherof is
at the first wyde and lightsome, but afterwarde in go-
ing further in, it wareth darke by reason of the nar-
rownes.

A description of
the Caue of
Corycus

In it is a holpe Chappell of *Iupiter*: in the in-
nermost retreat whereof, the dwellers by doe beleue
that the colwche of the Gyant *Typhon* standeth. There
was in Cilicia an auncient Towne called *Soloe*: the
native place of *Chrysippus* Prince of the Stoick Phi-
losophers: which being wonne by *Tygranus* King of
Armenia, was long after named Pompeyople by
Cneus Pompeyus the great, who conquered Cilicia to
the Romaine Empire. The Mountaine Taurus riseth
first at the Indian Sea, and so bearing hys ryght side
toward the North, and his left side toward y^e South,
and hys frunt full into y^e West, shooteth himselfe be-
tweene the Sea of Egypt and the Sea of Pamphilia
at the Rocks of *Chelidonic*.

Soloe

The description
of Mount Tau-
rus.

It is manifest hee woulde haue continued
the mayne Lande skyll sooth, but for the deepe
Seas, which well not suffer hym to extend his rootes
any further.

A.ii.

Surely

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Surelie they that treate of the natures of places, doe proue that with his promontories, he hath assaied all meanes possible, to finde passage. For wheresoever he is washed with the Sea, hee runneth out in Promontories. But he is stopped, sometime by the Phœnician Sea, sometime by the Sea of Pontus, sometime by the Caspian or Hyrcan Sea: though whose resistance being often broken of his wyll, hee wytheth toward the Lake of Mæotis: and being as it were tired with so manie distresses, ioyneeth hymselfe with the Mountaines Riphæi. According to the diuersitie of nations, and varietie of tongues that hee passeth by, he is diuerslie named. Among the Indians he is called Imaus, and afterwarde Paropanissus: among the Parthians, Choatras: from thence Niphates: then Taurus: and where hee ryseth of greatest height Caucasus. By the way also he taketh names of peoples. On the right side he is called Caspius or Hircanus, and on the left side Amazonicus, Moschicus, and Scythicus. Besides these, he hath also many other names, where he gapeth with riuen cliffs, hee maketh Gates, whereof the first is called the Armenian, the seconde the Caspian: and the thyrde the Cilician. He beareth his heade toward Greece also, where hee is called Ceraunius. From the Coast of Cilicia, hee looketh downe into the Marches of Affricke. As much of him as lyeth to the South, is scorched with the Sun, and whatsoeuer butteth vpon the North, is punished with winde and frost. Where it is woodye, is replenished with wyld Beastes, and most cruell Lyons.

The names of
Mount Taurus.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.



CAP. LI.

Of Lycia, and the Fable of the Monster Chymæra.



That which Ues-

nius is in Campane, & Ætna in Sicill, the same is Chimæra in Lycia. This Wyll breatheth by smoke flames in the night times. Where, vpon rose the fable of the thæsofmed monster among the common people, belée-

Mount Chimæra

uing that Chimæra was a liuely beaste. And because the place is of a fire nature, the Lycians dedicated the next Citty vnto Vulcan, and called it Ephæsia, after the originall of his name. Among other thinges, there was also the noble Towne of Olympus: but it is decayed, and now it is but a Castle.

Beneathe the which are the thinges waters, a wonder to such as beholde them, for the beautifullnesse of them.

Ant.

CAP.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LII.

Of the lesser Asia: of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus: of the birth of great Alexander, of the famous wryters of Asia: of Phrygia: of the fourefooted beast called Bonasus, of the tymes of Homer and Hesiodus, of Memnons byrds, of the Chameleon, of Storks: and of the originall of the Galatians.



Owe followeth

Asia: but I meane not that Asia which beeing the thyrd part of the worlde, is from the Egyptian Sea bounded wth the Ryuer Nyle, and from the Lake Maotis with the Ryuer Tanais: but I

meane that Asia which beginneth at Telmessus of Lycia, from whence the Gulfe of Carpathus also taketh byr beginning. This Asia therefore is enclosed on the East wth Lycia and Phrygia, on the West wth the Aegean Sea, on the South with the Egyptian Sea, and on the North with Baphlagonia. In it is the most famous Cittie Ephesus. The beauty of Ephesus is the Temple of Diana, buylded by the Amozons, such a royall pce of worke, that when Xerxes sette fyre on all the Temples of Asia, this one onlie hee spared.

But thys gentlenesse of Xerxes exempted not thys holy

Asia the lesse
now called
Natolia.

Ephesus.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

holy Church utterly from that mylfortune. For one Herostatus to the intent (to purchase himselfe an everlasting fame by his mischieuous deede) did sette this noble pce of work on fire wth his own hands, and when he had done it, confessed it to wyne hymselfe a continuall name.

It is therefore noted that the Temple of Ephesus was burned the selfe same day that Alexander the great was bozne in Pella, which (as Nepos reporteth) was in the Consulshyppe of Marcus Fabius Ambulstus and Titus Quintius Capitolinus, the thre hundred fourescore and sixt yere after the building of Rome. At such time as the Ephesians afterward repayed it, moze beautifull and stately then it was befoze. Dinocrates was chiefe maister of the workes, even y same Dinocrates who by the commaundement of Alexander builded Alexandria in Egypt, as we tolde you befoze. The great ruines of Asia beare wytnesse that there neuer happened so continual earthquakes, and so manie ouerthrowes of Citties in any place of the whole worlde, as in Asia. In somuch that in the raygne of Tiberius, twelue Citties were ouerthrowne at one tyme wth earthquake.

The wyts of Asia haue bene renowned ouer all the worlde. Fyrst for Poetrie Anacreon: then Mimnervus and Antimachus: after them Hipponax: then Alcaus: and among them also one Sappho a woman.

For wryting of Hystories, Xanthus, Hecateus, Herodotus, and wth them Ephorus and Theopompus. Also of the seauen Sages, there were Bias, Thales and Pittacus, and of Philosophers, Cleanthes one of the excellentest Stoicks, Anaxagoras a sercher of nature, and Heraclitus also that bestowed all hys tyme in the secrets of a subtiler doctrine.

The desire of
vaine glory

The byrth of
Alexander the
great.

Dinocrates

Horrible earth-
quakes.

Famous Poets

The famous
wryters of Hy-
stories
Sages
Philosophers.

A a.iii.

Pert

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Phrygie.

Part Asia. **Seppeth in Phrygia** : wherein was **Celenæ** , which having abolished his former name, flatted into **Apamæa**, a Towne builded afterward by **Solenus**.

Here was **Marsus** borne, and here was hee buried : of whom the **Ryuer** thereby tooke his name. For in remembrance of his ungracious challenge, and over malapart contention wth the God of Musicke, in playing vpon a Chalme, there is a Walley wth a Well in it not far from thence, which beareth marks of the thing that was done , and is a tenne myles of from **Apamæa**, bearing the name of * **Aulocrene** vnto this day. Out of a Mount of this Towne, the **Ryuer Mæander** listeth his heade : which running forwarde and backward in crooked banks, falleth headlong betwene **Caria**, and **Ionia**, into the Gulfe that denieth **Miletum** and **Priene**.

* Pypewell
The crooked
Riuer Mæander

Phrygia.

Phrygia it selfe lyeth aboue **Troas**, and bordereth Northwarde vpon **Galatia**, and Southwarde vpon **Lycaonia**, **Pisidia**, and **Mygdonia**. The same is on the Caste, next Neighbor vnto **Lydia**, and on the North to **Mysia** and **Caria**. On that side that is toward the midday, is the Mountain **Tmolus** flourishd ouer with **Saffron**, and the **Riuer Pactolus**, whom they call by another name * **Chryso-roa**, because he carryeth golde in his streame. In these Countries breedeth a beaste called **Bonafus**, who hath the heade and all the bodie foorth on, like a Bull. Onely hee hath a mane lyke a Horse, and his hornes are so many times twyffed rounde one within an other, that if a man light vpon them he cannot be wounded. But that defence that the front doth wth this Bonafus, his paunch receiveth. For when he is put to the chase, hee gyrdeth out the dung of his loose belly the length of thre acres of ground : the beate whereof is such, that it scaldeth what

Pactolus.
* Goldstreame
The beaste
Bonafus.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

whatsoever it toucheth, and so with his mischieuous squirt, hee keepeth of such as pursue him. The head of **Ionia** is **Miletus**, sometime the house of **Cadmus**, the same that first founde the order to wyte in prose. Not farre from **Ephesus** is the Cittie **Colophon**, renowned wth the Oracle of **Apollo Clarus**. And wthyn a little way of that, lyeth Mount **Mimas**, which giueth knowledge of the alteration of the wether by the cloudes that flye ouer the toppe of it. The heade of **Mæonia** is **Sypilus**, called heretofore **Tantalus**, and for the longer continuance of that name, commeth **Nio-be**, borne to the losse of her husbände and children. About **Smyrna** runneth the **Ryuer Melas**, without all controuersie, the prince of all the **Ryuers** in **Asia**.

Ionia

Colophon

Mæonie

The prince of all
Ryuers in the
lesser Asia.

Through the fieldes of **Smyrna**, cutteth also the **Riuer Hermus** : which rysing at **Dorilaum** in **Phrygia**, cutteth **Phrygia** of from **Caria**. Antiquitie was in a belæse, that this **Hermus** also flowed wth golden streames.

Hermus.

Smyrna (which is the greatest beautie of all to it) was the Countrey of the Poet **Homer**, who departed out of this world, the two hundred, threescore, & tenth yeere after the taking of **Troy**, **Agrippa Siluius**, the Sonne of **Tyberinus** then raigning in **Alba**, which was the hundred and threescore yeere before the building of **Rome**. Betwene whom and the Poet **Hesiodus** (who dyed in the beginning of the firste Olympiad,) there were a hundred and eyght & thirty yeeres. In the **Rhetæan Shore**, the **Athenians** and **Mycenians** at the Tombe of the * **Thessalian Captaine** builded the Towne **Achylleon**, which is almost decayed. And about a forty farlonges from thence, in another nooke of the same Shore, the **Rhodians** builded another Towne in the honoz of **Ajax** the Sonne of **Telamon**, which they named **Acantion**.

Homers byrth
and death.

Hesiodus

* **Achilles**.

B b. i.

But

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Memnons birds

Teuthranie.

* The Chameleon or earth-lyon.

But hard by Troy standeth the Tombe of *Memnon*, whereunto come certayne Byrds flying continuallie out of Aethyop in flocks, which the Troyans call *Memnons Byrdes*. *Crematius* is mine Authoꝝ that these Byrds eueris fifth yēre, assemble in flocks from all quarters wheresoeuer they be in all the woꝝlde, to the Palace of *Memnon*. In the vplande Countrey, aboute a part of Troas, lyeth the region of Teuthranie, which was the first dwelling of the Mysians. Teuthranie is watred wyth the Ryuer Caicus. Whozough all Asia is great stoꝝe of * Chameleons, a fouresooted beast, in making like a Lucert, but that hee hath straight and somewhat longer legges growing to hys belly, wyth a long tayle wyꝝthed rounde in, with hooked talants finely bowing inwarde, slowe of gate, and in a manner trayling like a Snayle: rough bodied, wyth such a hyde as we see Crocodiles haue, and holowe eyes suncke farre into his head, which he neuer shadoweth wyth twynckling. Pozeouer, he beholdeth thinges not wyth rolling the bals of his eies, but with staring continually foꝝward. His mouth is euer gaping, and serueth to doo no kind of thing wyth all: foꝝ he neyther eateth meate, noꝝ is nourished with drink but liueth onely by drawing in the ayze, which is hys onely sustenance. Hys colour is variable, and euerie moment chaungable: so that to what thing so ener he leaneth himselfe, hee becommeth of the same colour. Two colours there are which hee is not able to counterfett, redde and white: all other he counterfetteth with ease. Hys body is almost without flesh, and hys intrailles without spleene: neither is there any blood to be founde in him, saue in his hart, and thereof is verie little. He hydes himselfe in wynter, and comes abroad in the spring time. The Hauen hath greate spight at him, but if he taste of him, hee being deade, killeth

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kylleth his enemye that hath kyled hym. Foꝝ if the Hauen eat neuer so little of him, he dyeth by and by. But the Hauen hath his defensue, by meanes of nature it selfe, which putteth foꝝth her hande to heale him. Foꝝ as soone as he feelet himselfe diseased, hee eateth a Bay leafe, and so reconereth hys health.

There is in Asia a ground called Pythous * Come, a plott in the Champion fieldes, to which at the very firste time of theyꝝ arriuall, the Stoꝝks assemble, and there all of them fall vpon him that commeth laste, & teare him in peces. They say these foules haue no tongues, but that the crocking which they make, is rather a sounde of the mouth then a voyce. There is in them a singuler naturalnesse. Foꝝ looke how much time they bestowe in bzinging vpe theyꝝ yong birds, so much time doo their birdes bestowe in cherrishyng them againe. Foꝝ they are so sonde in keeping theyꝝ nestes, that by continuance of sitting, they cast theyꝝ feathers. They thinke it a haynous matter in all places to hurt them, but specially in Thessaly, where is vnmeasurable stoꝝe of Serpents, which they persecuting to feede vpon, doo greatly ease the Countreies of Thessaly of that mischiefe.

Galacia was in auncient time conquered by the olde Inhabytters of Gallia, namely by the Tolisto, bogians, Voturians, and * Ambians, which names remaine vnto this day, albeit that Galacia by the very sounde of the name, declareth from whence it is deriued.

* Village.

Of Storks

Galatia.

* People of Amiens.

Bb.ii.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhstor.

CAP. LIII.

*Of Bythinia, and the rauishing of Hylas: and of
the death and buriall of Han-
niball.*



The names of
Bithynia.

Bithynia at the en-
terance of the Sea Pontus,
toward the Sunne ryling,
oueragainst Thrace, wel-
thie, and garnished richlye
with Citties, taketh hys
beginning at the heade of
the Riuer Sangarius. It
was in olde time named
Bebrycia, afterwarde Mygdonia, and lastly (of King
Bithynus) Bithynia.

In this Countrey by the Cittie Prusias, runneth
the Ryuer Hylas, and likewise there is the Lake
Hylas, wherein it is thought that the Chylde *Hylas*
Hercules delight whom the *Pimphe* hadde rauished
was drowned. In remembraunce of whom, the peo-
ple vnto this day runne solemnlie a scatterloping a-
bout the Lake, and cry *Hylas* as loude as they can. In
Bithynia also is a place called *Lybissa*, neere to *Nico-*
media, registred in the Booke of fame for the Tombe
of *Hanniball*, who after the iudgment gyuen vppon
him at *Carthage*, resozting first to King *Antiochus*,
and after the vnfortunate battell of *Antiochus* at *Ther-*
mopyles and hys vtter discouragement thzough the
vnconstancie of Fortune, being retayned a guestwise
by King *Prusias*, because hee woulde not bee deliuered
to

The place where
Hanniball was
buried.

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to *Titus Quintius* who was sent into Bithynia for the
same purpose, and bee caried prisoner to Rome: poi-
soned hymselfe, and by wilfull death defended his bo-
die from the prons that should haue bene laide vppon
hym by the Romaines.



CAP. LIIII.

Of the Coast of Pontus.



N the Coast of
Pontus beyond y straights
of Bosphorus, and the Ry-
uer Rhæsus, and the Ha-
uen of Calpas: the Ryuer
Sangaris (called of manye The Ryuer
Sangaris) which ryseth in
phrigya, maketh the begin-
ninge of the Mariandine
Gulfe, wherein is the Towne of *Heraclea*, standing
vppon the Ryuer *Lycus*, and the Hauen *Acone*, so no-
table for the increafe of wycked wædes, that of the
name of that Towne, wee call all hurtfull hearbes
Aconite. Next vnto that is the Caue of *Acheruse*,
where (as men say) is a darke deepe hole, that goeth
downe to hell.

The Hauen of
Acone.

The Caue of
Acheruse.

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CAP. LV.

*Of Paphlagonia, and of the originall of
the Venetians*



* Precop

The originall
of the Venetians

The Marches of Galatia inclose Paphlagonia on the backe part. Thys Paphlagonia from the promontorie of Carambis, looketh vnto * Taurica Chersonesus. It ryseth in height with the Mountaine Cytorus, the space of thre score and thre miles, famous for the place called Henett, from whence (as *Cornelius Nepos* affirmeth) the Paphlagonians passing ouer into Italy, were anon after named Venetians. The Milesians builded many Cities in that Realme. And *Mithridates* builded Eupatoria, which being subdued by *Pompey*, was named Pompeyople.

CAP. LVI.

*Of Capadocia, and the nature of horses
in the same.*



The bounds of
Cappadocia.

Fall the Realmes that border vpon Pontus, Cappadocia reacheth furthest into the firme land. On the left side it lyeth all along both the Armenies and Comagene: on the right side

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side it hath the Marches of many people of Asia. It ryseth at the rydges of Mount Taurus, and the sunne ryng. It passeth all along by Lycaonia, Pisidia, and Cilicia. It goeth beyond the Coast of Syria that is about Antioche, stretching euen vnto Scythia at another part of the Realme, and is deuided from y greater Armenie wyth the Ryuer Euphrates, which Armenie taketh hys beginning at the Mountaines Pariedric. There be manie famous Cities in Cappadocia: But to passe ouer the rest, the Ryuer Halys runneth by Archelais, which *Claudius Caesar* peopled. The Ryuer Lycus washeth by Neocæsaria. *Semyramis* builded Melita. Mazacha which is situate vnder Mount Argæus, the Cappadocians call the mother of Cities. The which Argæus being very high, hath his tops so couered wyth snowe, that euen in the whotest of all Summer he is frozen, and the Inhabiters of the countrey beleue there is a God dwelling in it. This countrey is a speciall breeder of horses, and most commodious for increase of them, the natures of whome I thinke meete to be treated of in this place. For it is manifest by the sundry proofes, that there is discretion in horses, soasmuch as there haue bene some founde, that woulde not bee acquainted wyth any but wyth theyr first owners: vtterly forgetting theyr accustomed famenes, if at any time they happened to change their olde maisters. They knowe who bee enemies to theyr syde, in so much that in incountering in battell, they runne vpon them with open mouth to bite them. But this is a greater matter, that when they haue lost theyr former Keepers whom they dyd caste a loue vnto, they starue themselves for hungar. These conditions are founde in the excellentest kinde of horses: for those that are of the baler sorte, haue theyr no examples of themselves.

The Ryuer
Lycus.

The nature of
horses.

B b. iiii.

But

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But because we will not seeme to take liberty to speake moze then we are able to auouch, wee will pꝛopounde diuers examples.

Great *Alexanders* horse which (eyther of the stowzenesse of his looke, or of hys marke because hee hadde a Bulles heade bynded on hys shoulder, or els because certayne bunches like little hoznes swelled in hys forehead when he was angry,) was called *Bucephalus*, whereas at all other times he would gently suffer hys keeper to ryde him, as sone as the kings saddle was sette vpon his backe, hee disdaind to beare any man at all sauing his Lord and Master. He shewed manie pꝛoues of himselfe in battels, by byzinging *Alexander* safe, out of most sharpe incounters: for which his desert it came to passe, that when hee dyed in Inde, the king kept his funeralls, and made a costly Tombe ouer him, and mozeouer builded a Cittie which in remembꝛaunce of hys hozses name he called *Bucephala*.

The horse of *Caius Caesar* would suffer no man to take hys backe but *Caesar*. And it is said, that his foze feete were like the feete of a man, as shoulde seeme by the Image of the horse, which was placed by hym in that shape, befoze the Image of his mother *Venus*.

When one that killed a King of *Scythia* in combatte hande to hande, woulde haue spoyled hym, the Kinges horse felled him with hys heeles, and tare him in peeces wyth hys teeth. The Country of *Agrigent* also hath many Tombes of hozses in it, which buriall they think was no moze then the hozses had deserved. The sights in the great Theatre beare witnes y they haue a delight in pleasant thinges. For some of them at the playing vpon shalmes, some at singing, some at the varietie of colours, and diuers also at the sight of burning Crestets, are pꝛouoked to running.

There

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That there is affection in hozses their steares do declare. After that King *Nicomedes* was slaine, hys horse dyed for hunger. When *Antiochus* had vanquished the *Galachians* in battel, as he was about to haue gotten vpon the horse of their Captaine *Centaretrius*, (who was slaine in the fielde) to haue vaunted himselfe in a lustie bzauerie: the horse did sette so little by hys rayning of him, that falling downe for the nonce, he threwe hymselfe and hys ryder both to the ground. The sights that *Claudius Caesar* shewed in the greate Theatre, declared the wytt of hozses, for when y wagoner was ouerthrowne, they ouerranne theyr aduersaries that contended with them, not moze by swyftnesse then by pollicie - and after running theyr full course orderlie, staid of themselves at the races ende, as it were to claime the reward of victorie. Mozeouer hauing so cast of theyr Kuler (who was named *Rathmena*) they forsooke the gaming place, and ranne full flyght to the Capitoll, neuer stinting (although they had manie lets by the way) befoze such time as they had gone thise about *Iupiter Tarpeius* righthandwise. In this kynde of beast the Males are longest lyued. We reade that a horse hath liued full thre score and tenne yeres. And this is out of all question, that they ingender till they be thre and thirtie yeres olde, and that after the twentieth yere they are purposely kept to couer Mares. Also we finde it noted, that a Horse named *Opus*, did hold out in seruing the race, vntil he was fortie yeres olde.

The lust of Mares is extinguished by shearyng their manes: and in the soles there breedeth a popson that pꝛouoketh looe, which is in the Colts foreheade when he is newe sold, and is of colour yellowe lyke a dry Figge, and it is named * *Hypomanes*: and if the same be taken from the Colt, the Damme wyll neuer

C. i.

gyue

The horse of
king *Nicomedes*:
The horse of
Centaretrius.

A horse named
Opus.

* It is called
the knappe.

Bucephalus the
horse of great
Alexander.

The horse of
Caius Caesar

A Kings horse
of *Scythia*.

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giue it suck. The fiercer that any horse is, and of greater courage, the deeper doth he thrust his nose into the water when he drinketh. The Scythians neuer bring horses to battell, but Mares: because the Mares can steele and run neuertheless. Mares doe conceiue and bring forth Colts by the wind, but those neuer lye about three yeeres.

CAP. LVII.

*Of Assyria, and of the first comming vpp
of oymments.*

The place of encounter between
Alexander and
Darius



Perfumes open
the Gate to
excesse.

He beginning of

Assyria is Adiabene in a part whereof is the Countrey Arbelice, which place the victorie of great Alexander will not suffer to be overslipped. For there he vanquished the power of Darius, and outbrant him, and

in ruffling his Campe, among other of his princelye furniture, found a Casketfull of Oymments, which thing after ward opened first the gappe of excesse vnto the Romans, to delight in soyraine perfumes. Neuertheless we were defended for a while from the allure ment of vices, by the vertues of our auncestors, and that euen vnto the Censureshippe of Publius Crassus, and Iulius Caesar, who in the five hundred threescore and fift yeere of the building of the Cittie, forbode by open proclamation, that no man should bring soyraine Oymments into the Cittie. Afterward our vices gott the vpperhand, and the Senate grew to such a delight in

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in the pleasantnesse of the sentes, that they vsed them euen in theyr priuie Chambers: as it appeared by Lucius Plorius the brother of Lucius that hadde binne twice Consul: whom being proclaimed Traytor by the Thracians, the sent of his oymments betrayed where he lay hidden in a hole at Salerne.

CAP. LVIII.

Of the tree called Medica.



After this rowe of

Countrys followeth Media, the Tree whereof hath bene celebrated eue by the verses of Virgil. It is a great tree, and hath leaues almost like the leaues of a Crabbe Tree, sauing onely in this one poynt, that they

bee rough with sharpe pricks. It beareth an Apple which is enemie to venim, of harsh taste, and of wonderfull bitternesse. The sent of this odour is very fragrant and exceedingly pleasant, and sensible a farre of. But the Tree is so plentifull of bearing, that it is alwaies overcharged with the burthen of his fruite. For as soone as euer his fruite is ripe and falne of, newe spring forth, and it carrieth no longer without increase, then while the first growne fruite may fall of. Other nations haue endeouored to plant these Trees in their grounds, and slips and ymps haue been fetched from thence and grafted. But nature is so coy in that behalfe, that no other soyle coulde borrowe that benefite from the Land of Media.

The Apple of
Media,

Cc.ii.

CAP.

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CAP. LIX.

Of the Gates of Mount Caspius.



All the Caspian Gates are a way cut out by mans hande, eight myles of length : and it is scarce so broad as a Carte may goe through. In these streights among other things, this also is verie difficult : that is stones on eache side which are ragged, by meanes of the baynes of salt that melt in them, peeble footth moysture abundantly, which soone after beeing hardened by force of heate, congealeth into Ice. By meanes whereof it becommeth so slippery, that no man can passe them. Moreover, by the space of eyght and twenty myles, all the Coast, which way soeuer ye goe from thence, hath no welles nor springs, but dry ground without any reskeue against thirst. Also the Serpents that breed in all countreies there about, flocke thither as soone as euer the springe time beginneth. Thus through the conspirage of the difficultnesse and of the dangerousnesse, there is no coming to the Caspians but in the wynter.

CAP.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LX.

Of Dircum, and of the Countrey Margiana.



From the Caspians Eastwarde, is a place that they cal Dircum, to the plentifulnesse whereof, there is no place any where to be compared : about which dwel the Tapyres, the Anariaks, and the Hyrcanes. There bordereth also vpon it, the Countrey Margiana, notable for the wholsomnesse of the ayre, and commodities of the soyle, in so much as in all that large Coast, y Countrey onely hath vynes. It is enclosed round about like a Theatre with hyls, the compasse of a thousand and five hundred furlongs, almost vnpossible to be come vnto, for the sandy desert, which enuironeth it euery way round about, by the space of a hundred and twenty myles. Alexander the great liked so well of the pleasantnesse of this Region, that he builded the first Alexandria there, which was anon after rased by the barbarous people, and repayed againe by Antiochus the Sonne of Seleucus, who according to the name of his progenie called it Seleucia : the circuit of which Cittie containeth three score and fiftene furlongs. Into this Cittie did Orodes conuey the Romaines that were taken at the slaughter of Crassus. Alexander reared another Towne also among the Caspians, which was called Heraclea as

Margiana

Cc.iii.

long

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long as it stood. But this also being beaten down by the same nations, was after ward repayzed by *Antiochus*, and (as it liked him best) was named *Achais*.

CAP. LXI.

Of the Ryuer Oxus, and the nations about it: of the voyages of Liber Pater, Hercules and Semyramis, of the bounds of King Cyrus, and of the nature of Cammels.



He Ryuer Oxus

springeth out of the Lake Oxus, the bymines wherof are inhabited about by the *Henioches*, *Batenes*, & *Oxistages*: but the chiefest part is inhabited by the *Bactrians*. The *Bactrians* also haue a peculiar Riuier of theyr

The *Bactrians*:

owne called *Bactrus*, and a towne thereupon which they inhabit named *Bactrum*. The nations that are beynde this, are enuironed with the hyls of *Paropamisus*, which endeth against the heade of the Ryuer *Indus*: the rest is enclosed by the Ryuer *Oxus*. Beyond these, is *Panda* a towne of the *Sogdians*, in the borders of whom great *Alexander* builded the thynde *Alexandria*, to festiffe the bounds of his iourney. For this is the place where Altars were erected first by *Liber Pater*, secondly by *Hercules*, thirdly by *Semyramis*, and lastly by *Cyrus*: and therefore it was counted one of the greatest commendations of *Alexander*, that he set out the bounds of his voyage so farre as y^e place.

The bounds of *Liber*, *Hercules*, *Semyramis* and *Cyrus*.

The

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The Ryuer *Iaxartes* disseuereth the borders of all the Countreys that lie in that tract onely: which Ryuer neuerthelesse the *Bactrians* onely call *Iaxartes*, for the *Scythians* call it *Silya*. The *Souldiours* of great *Alexanders* hoste, tooke this *Iaxartes* to be the same Ryuer that is *Tanais*. But *Demodamas* a Captaine of *Selenebus*, and *Antiochus*, a sufficient Autho^r in this behalfe, passing ouer this Ryuer, went beyond the tytles of all that were befoze him, and found it to be an other Ryuer then *Tanais*: in remembrance of which his renowned enterpryse, for the moze aduancement of his owne fame, he reared Altars to *Apollo Didymus* in the same place. This is the battable ground where the *Marches* of *Persia* and *Scythia*, meete. The which *Scythians*, the *Persians* in their language call *Saks*, and the *Scythians* on the otherside name y^e *Persians* *Chorsars*: and the Mountaine *Caucasus* they call *Graucasus*, that is to say white with snowe. Numbers of people innumerable heereabouts keepe the same Lawes and customs that the *Parthians* doo, if an vniuersall consent from the beginning, without breaking o^r alteration of order. Of which the famousest are the *Massagets*, the *Issedons*, the *Saks*, the *Dahes*, and the *Assxans*. Beyond whom by reason of most cruell and barbarous nations that lye betwixt, we finde great vncertaintie in the repozte of the customes of other nations.

The Ryuer *Iaxartes*.

Demodamas.

Out of *Bactria* come strongest Cammels, albeit that *Arabie* bredde of them too. But this is the difference betwixt them: that the Camels of *Arabie* haue two bunches on theyr backs, and they of *Bactria* haue but one.

Of Cammels

These doe neuer were theyr feete: for the feete of the other haue as it were little palmes of fleshe turning backe againe. By meanes whereof they haue a

C. liii.

contrary

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contrary fault in they: going, in that there is no help
fo: them to sette they: fete stedfast vpon the ground.
They serue to double vse. Fo: some bee good fo: the
burthen, and some are light & swyft in running. But
neither wyll those receiue moze then a reasonable
burthen, no: these goe aboue their ordinarie pace. Fo:
desire of generation they become madd, in so much as
they are outrageous cruell when they woulde goe to
make. They hate horses, and they will fo:beare drink
by the space of foure dayes together. But when the
time serues that they may drink, they hale in as much
as wyll bothe staunche the drought that is past, and
moyst them fo: the thirst that is long to come. They
couet soyled waters, and refuse the cleere. And if it bee
not muddie of it selfe, they will rayse vppe the mudde
with continual stamping, & make it troubled. They
endure an hundred yeeres, vnlesse it be so that they be
conneied into strange Countreys, and so the chaunge
of ayze make them diseased. The females are pre-
pared fo: the warres, and meanes is found howe to
kill the desire of generation in them by gelding them.
Fo: it is thought they become the stronger, if they be
kept from the males.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXII.

Of the Seres and of theyr silks.



Syee turne from
the Sythick Ocean, and the
Caspian Sea towarde the
East Ocean: from the be-
ginning of this Coast, firste
deepe snowes, then long de-
serts, beyond that the Can-
nibals a most cruell kind of
people, and lastly places ful
of most outrageous wilde Beastes, make almost the
one halfe of the way vnpassible. The which distresses
haue their ende at a Mount that butteth vppon the
Sea, which the barbarous people call Tabis, beyonde
which, the wyldernes do neuerthelesse continue a
great way on styll. So in that Coast which faceth the
Northeast, beyond those waste & vninhabitable Coun-
treys, the first men that we haue heard of, are the Se-
res: who sprinkling water vppon the leaues of theyr
Trees, do by the helpe of that liquoz kembe of certain
floures, and wyth moisture so carde that fine Cotton,
that they make what they wyll thereof. This is that
silke admitted to be wo:ne commonly, to the hinde-
rance of grauitie, and wherewith the luste of excesse
hath perswaded first women, and now also menne to
apparell themselves, rather to sette out the bodyes to
sale then to cloth it. The Seres are meeke and very
quiet among themselves: but otherwise they eschew
the company of all men besides: insomuch that they
D d. i. refuse

Of Sylke.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

refuse to haue any traffick oꝝ intercourse of Merchandise with other nations. Foꝝ those that occupy y^e trade of merchandise with them, doe passe ouer the first Ryuer of their Countrey: vpon the banks wherof (with out anie communication of talke betwene the Chapmen, the Seres considering by eie sight, the pꝛice that they bid foꝝ the things laid downe, utter theyꝝ owne wares, but by not ours.

CAP. LXIIL

Of the Attacene Nations.



Nowe followeth the Coast of Attacene, and the nation of the Attacenes who haue a singuler pꝛerogative foꝝ the temperatnes and gentlesse of theyꝝ ayre. The hilles keepe of the hurt full blasts: which hils being cast rounde about them every way, doo with theyꝝ whollsome opennesse to the Sunne, fence them from all pestilent ayres. And therfoꝝe (as *Amomatius* affyrmeth) their life and the life of the Hyperboreans is a like. Betwene these and Inde, the skilfullest Cosmographers haue plated the Cycones.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXIIII.

Of Inde, and the maners of the Indians of the temperate ayre of that Countrey, of the Ryuers of Inde, of the wonderfull beasts, trees, kynds of odours, and precious stones in the same.



Inde beginneth

The bounds of East India.

at the hyls called Emodii, and extendeth from y^e south sea to the East Ocean, and from the south to y^e Mountaine Caucasus, most health full wyth the blastes of the South west winde. It hath Sommer twyse a yere, and twyse a yere haruest: and in stedd of Wynter, it hath the Eastern wyndes called Etesia. *Posidonius* placeth this Countrey directly against Fraunce, and surely there is no doubt at all in the matter. Foꝝ firste being found by the warres of great *Alexander*, and since hys time trauelled thꝛough and thꝛough by the diligence of Kings, it is now come full and wholy to our knowledge.

Megasthenes hauing continued a good whyle among the Kinges of Inde, wrote the acts of y^e Countrey, to the intent to leane to his posterity the certaintie of those things that himselfe hadde scene wyth hys eyes. *Dennys* also (who in likewise was by king *Philadelphus* sent to see whither those things were true oꝝ no,) wrote the like.

D.ii.

They

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* Goldland
* Siluer land
The Manners
and behauiour
of the Indians

Bacchus was bozne of *Iupiters* thigh. Without the mouth of the *Ryuer Indus*, are two Ilands, * *Chryse* and * *Argyre*, so plentiful of mettals, that diuers haue reported them to haue soyles of gold and siluer. All the Indians weare long hayze, stayned with a blewish or yellowish colour. Their chiefe attyre is in pzeious stones.

No cosse is bestowed in burfall of the deade. Furthermoze (as is expessed in the bookes of King *Iuba* and King *Archelaus*) as much as the people disagree in manners and conditions, so great difference is there in theyr attyre. Some weare linnen garments some wollen, some goe all naked, some cover but theyr priuie members, and many goe clad in barks of trees. Some people are so tall, that they wyl as easily vault ouer *Oliphants*, as if they were hozles. Many thinke it good neyther to kill anie lyuing thing, nor to eate anie flesh. Some eate only fish, & liue by y^e Sea. There are that make as it were a sacrifice of theyr Parents and kinsfolke, befoze they become bare with sicknes or age, and then make a feast wyth their flesh, which thing in that Countrey is not counted a wyckednesse, but a goblinesse.

There are also that in extremitie of sicknesse, or when diseases lynger vppon them, get themselves into some secrete corner farre from resozte, and there quietlie abyde for death.

The Aspagnes

The Nation of the *Aspagnes* haue goodly woods of greene *Bay* and *Box*, and as for bynes and all o^rther trees, wherein is pleasure and beautie to delight, it hath most plentious stoze of them. The Indians haue *Philosophers* whom they call *Gymnosophists*, who from the ryssing of the Sunne to the going down therof, behold the Globe of that burning Planet with fixed eyes, serching in that fierye circle for certayne secrete

Gymnosophists

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secrete thinges, and standing all day long vppon the scalding sande, nowe on the one foote and nowe on the other. At the *Hyll* that is called *Milo*, dwell people that haue their feete turned backward, wyth eyght toes on eche foote.

Strange kynd of
people.

Megasthenes sayth, that in diuers Mountaines in Inde, are Nations that haue hands like Dogs, armed wyth talants, clad in hydes, hauing no likelihode of mans speeche, but vttring a noise of barking, wyth rough chappes. We reade in *Cecilius*, that certayne Women beare Childe but once, and that the Babes as soone as they be bozne, become by and by grayheaded; and that there is againe another nation which in theyr youth are hoare headed, and were black in their age, which endureth farre beyonde the race of our yeres. We reade also of a people called *Monoscelans*, The *Monoscelans* or one legged people. bozne there wyth one legge a pzece, of singuler swyftnesse: who when they will defende themselves from the heate, lay themselves downe vppon their backes, and shadow them with the largenesse of theyr feete. They that dwell at the fountaine of *Ganges*, neede no maner of victuals to fede vpon. They liue by the sent of *Stubfruite* and *Crabbes*, and when they haue anie long iourney to goe, they carry the same with the for theyr baite, to refresh themselves with the smel of the And if it happen them to take any corrupt ayze, certain it is, that they die of it by & by. There is reported also to be a nation of women which beare Children at five yeres of age, but their life endureth not aboue 8. yeeres. There are y^e want heades, and haue their eyes in their shoulders. There are also wild menne, rough skinned, toothed like dogs, & that make a terrible goar ring. But among them that haue some moze care to liue accoording to reason, many women are married to one man, and when the husband is deceased, each of them

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them pleadeth befoze most graue Iudges, concerning her deserts, & she that by the sentence of þe Iudges is deemed to haue bene moze dutifull & seruicable then the rest, receiueth thys rewarde of her victoꝝy, that at her pleasure shee may leape into the fire where her Husbande is a burning, and offer her selfe as a sacrifice vpon hys herse. The rest lyue wyth infamie.

The hugenessse
of Serpents

The hugenessse of theyꝝ Serpents is so excessiue, that they swallowe bp Harts, and other beasts of lyke bygnesse whole, yea and as great as the Indian Ocean is, they swim thzough it, and passe ouer into Ilands a great way distant from the firme lande to seeke feeding. And the selfe same thing is a good argument to proue theyꝝ hugenessse, that they haue force to passe ouer such a bredth of salt water, and to attaine to the places that they ayme at. There are many and wonderfull beasts, out of the which multitude I wyll pick some to treate of.

The Leucocrote.

The Leucocrote passeth all wyld Beastes in swiftnesse. It is of the bygnesse of an Asse, haunched like a Stagge, breasted and legged like a Lyon, headed like a Cammell, clouen clæd, mouthed bp to bothe the eares, and wyth one whole round bone instæde of tæth. Thus much as to his shape. In voyce hee counterfetteth the speech of man. There is an Eale, otherwyse like a horse, tailed like an Olypphant, of colour blacke, chapped like a Horse, armed with hornes aboue a cubit long, plyable to what vse soeuer he lyst to put them. For they are not life, but are bowed as neede shall require in fighting: of which he putteth out the one when he fighteth, and rolleth bp the other, that if by any stripe the point of the one be blunted, the other may succæde sharpe in hys roome. He is compared to the Waterhorses, and to say þe truth, he deligh- teth in waters so.

The

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The Bulls of Inde are of colour bright yellowe, exceeding wight of foote, with their hayze growing the contrarie way, and as much mouth as head. These also beare hornes plyable to what purpose they list, so hard hyded, that nothing is able to enter, so vnmercifullie cruell, that being caught, they kill themselues for mōdinesse.

The Bulls of
Inde

Among these breedeth also þe Manticora, wyth thre sette of tæth in his head checkquerwise one against another, faced like a man, gray eyed, sanguine coloured bodied like a Lyon, tailed like a Scorpion wyth a stinging pricke in the ende, with so shrill a voyce that it counterfetteth the tunes of pypes, and the harmony of Trumpets. He seeketh most greedilie after mans flesh. He is so swift of foote, and so nimble in leaping, that there is no space so long that may followe hym, nor anie thing so broade that can let him of hys way. There are also Oren with one horne and thre hornes, whole hōued, and not clouen clæd. But the cruellest is the Vnicorne, a Monstar that belloiweth horrible, bodied like a horse, footed like an Olypphant, tailed like a Wyne, and headed like a Stagge. His horne sticketh out of the midds of hys forehead, of a wonderfull brightnesse about foure foote long, so sharp, that whatsoever he pussheth at, he striketh it thzough easily. He is neuer caught aliue: kylled he may be, but taken he cannot bee.

The Manticora,

Strange Oxen

The Vnicorne,

The waters also breæde no lesse wonders. Ganges breedeth Celes of fortie foote long, and Statius Sebosus saith, that the same Kyuer (among the chiefest miracles) swarmeth with wormes bothe in name and colour gray. These haue as it were armes not vnder fire cubits long a pæce, so boystrous of strength, that with the hande thereof, they take holde of Olyphants that come thither to dꝝinke, and hale them so rudelye,

Strange Ecles

C. i. i.

that

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* Spowters

Popinieyes and
Parrets.

Offigtrees

that they pull them vnder the water. The Indian Seas haue fflythes called Wbyzlpooles, aboue the bygnesse of foure Acres of ground. There are also which they call * Phylseters, which beeing huge beyonde the measure of great Pyllars, lift themselves aboue the sayleyards of Shyppes, and pufte out the water that they haue baled in at theyr venting pipes, in such wise that many times they sink the vessels wyth the rage of water, that they let fall vpon the Parryners. Only Inde breedeth the Poppiniey, of colour greene, wyth a redde list about hys neck, whose byll is so hard, that when he is throwne from high vpon a stone, he saueth himselfe vpon his byll, vsing it as an extraordinary defence of hys infirmitie. And his heade is so stronge that if at any time he haue neede of stripes to put him in mind of hys lesson, (so he learneth to speake like a man) he must be knockt on the pate wyth a wand of yron. While he is a Chicken, and as yet vnder two yeeres old, he learneth the things that are taught him moze speedilie, and beareth them moze stedfastly in remembraunce. Aboue that age hee is somewhat moze slow of taking, forgetfull, and vnapt to be taught. The number of toes maketh the difference betwene the nobler and the rascaller sort. The better haue fve toes on a fote, the worse haue thre. Hys tongue is broad, and much broader then the tongues of other byrds: and that is the cause of his perfection in uttering words so distinctly. This nature of his made the Romaines to haue so great pleasure and delight in him, that the barbarous people made a merchandise of their Poppinieyes. The trees of Inde grow vp in such an excessive height, that they cannot shoute an arrowe ouer them. The Orchyards haue Fig trees, the bodica whereof are threescore paces about, and theyr boughes shadow two furlongs euery way, the largenesse of theyr

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their leaues is compared to the shielde of the Amazons, and the fruit is of verie singular swetnes. The fenny grounds bring forth a kinde of such grossenes, that betwene knot and knot they make boates of the to rowe in. Out of the rootes whereof, is pressed a swete iuyce, as pleasant as honny. There is an Iland of Inde called Tylos, which beareth Date trees, bringeth forth Myues, and aboundeth in Wynes. It surmounteth all landes in this one wonder, that what tree soeuer groweth therein, is neuer without leaues.

There beginneth Mount Caucasus, which wyth his continuall ridge, peirceth through the most part of the world. The same byll on hys front that faceth the Sunne, beareth Pepper Trees: which men asseyne to be like the Juniper Tree, and to bring forth sundrie fruits. That fruite that cometh forth first, is like the agglets of Vassles, and is called long Pepper. That which is vncorrupted, is called white Pepper. That which hath the skynne wrinckled and scorched wyth the heate, is called black Pepper. Lastly, that which falleth downe and is parched with the burning Sun, taketh hys name of hys colour. But that which is stripped of the Tree as it is, is called white Pepper. And as onely Inde yeldeth Pepper, so alonely yeldeth it Ebony: & yet not in all places but in a verie little part of the Countrey doth it yelde thys kynd of woode.

The Tree for the most part is slender, and growing manie together, thin branched, swelling to the bignes of the stock, with a hounen rinde, and very full of holes with open veines, insonmuch that for all the uttermost barke, the very wood is scarce couered with a thynne rynde. All the woode of it is medicinable, & it is, almost of the same fashion & colour that is in the Beate Stone.

The Kinges of Inde haue theyr Scepters beereof,

C. ii.

and

Reedes,

The prerogative
of the Iland
Tylos.

Of Pepper and
of the Pepper-
tree,

Ebony,

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and they make the Images of their Gods of none other wood then Ebonye. They report also that no noy some liquoꝝ can be contained in this kind of stufte, and that whatsoeuer is hurtfull, is disapointed by the touching heereof. And foꝛ this pleasure they make Cups of Ebonye, wherefoꝛe it is no maruell though it be had in great pꝛice in foꝛaine Realmes, considering it is so much honoured in the place it comes from, and where it growes. The great Pompey brought Ebonye first out of Inde and shewed it in Rome, when he triumphed foꝛ vanquishing *Methridates*. Inde yeeldeth also *Calamus odoratus*, a special remedy against græfes in the bowels. It giueth many other swæte Odours, acceptable foꝛ the pleasantnesse of their wonderfull flauoꝛ.

Calamus odoratus.

The Diamond and the sundry sorts and natures of them,

Of the Jewels of Inde, the chiefe preheminance is in the Diamond, as which draweth away franticknes, resisteth venims, and expulseth vaine feares from such as haue qualmes comming ouer their harts. Whys I thought was to bee spoken first, of those thinges that haue respect to profit. Now will I shewe howe many and what sorts of Diamonds there be, and what colour is best to be liked in eche of them. In a certayne kinde of Crystall, there is founde this kinde of stufte: which groweth after the likenes of most thers water gently gathering sharpe at both endes to a sixcorned poynt, and it is neuer found aboute the bygnesse of a Silberd kernell. The next vnto this is founde in the excellentest golde, somewhat paler, and shyning moze toward the colour of silver. The thyrd is found in the beynes of Copper, drawing toward the colour of brasse: which is very effectuell in medicine, and is called Siderites. The fourth is gathered in yꝛd mines, of weightier substance then the rest, but not like them in vertue. Foꝛ bothe this and that which is founde in

The Syderite

Copper

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Copper may be broken, and foꝛ the most part they are peirced through with another Diamond. But those that we spake of first, can neyther bee broken wyth yꝛon nor hurt with fire. Notwithstanding, if they bee staped long in Goats blood, (so it be warme & freshe bleeding from the beast,) at length (with the breaking of some Hammers, and stythes befoꝛe) they yelde and shyer in pæces: which sparks are greatly sought foꝛ of engrauers to drawe in any precious stone withall. Betwene the Diamonde and the Lodestone is a certayne priuie dissention of nature, in so much as if they bee layd nere together, the Diamonde will not suffer the Lodestone to drawe yꝛon vnto him: oꝛ if yꝛ Lodestone haue already drawne a pæce of yꝛon to it, the Diamond snatcheth and pulleth away as hys bootye whatsoeuer the Lodestone hath taken hold of. Moreover, Inde bringeth foꝛth the Lychnite, the freshnes of whose light is furthered by the brightnes of burning candles: and therfoꝛe the Grecks haue called it Lychnits. There are of two sorts: foꝛ either it is of an orient purple colour, oꝛ els it is shadowed somewhat with a thers scarlett. If it bee pure, it admitteth an vnstayed clærenesse through all the inward parte of it. Also if it be heat wyth the Sunne beames, oꝛ catch warmth by chafing betwene ones fingers, it draweth harde to it eyther the husks of chaffe, oꝛ the shreds of paper, and it resisteth stoutly against engraving. And if at anie time it be engrauen, when a manne sealeth therewith, it holdeth part of the war still, as it were some liuelie thing hold byte it. The Indians do grind their Beryll in peeces sixe square, to the intent by reflexion of the corners, to chære by the dulnesse of hys weake colour. Of Beryll are sundry sorts. The excellentest do with a certayne equall mixture of rubbines and deepe blew, ouer shadowed with a græne, resemble

The Lodestone

The Lychnite or Lampstone.

The Beryll

C.iii.

ble

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The Chrysoberyll, or goldberill
The Chrysoprase or goldenleeke
The bastarde Iacints,

ble the grace of the pure Sea. A degré beneath these are the Chrysoberys, which hauing a fainter glosse, are shadowed about wpyth a golden clowde. The Chrysoprases also (whose glosse is of golde and Leekgreene mixed together) are iudged to the kinde of Beryll as well as the other. The bastard Iacints, that is to say, those which in manner resemble the Iacints, are also allowed for Beryls. But as for those that are like Cryssall, and are stayned with little bayzes running in and out, (for that is the name of theyr fault) the skilfullest Lapidaries haue accounted for y meanest sorte. The Kinges of Inde loue to fashion this kind of Jewels into very long rols: & making holes thzough them they hang them at the byssles of their Olyppants in steepe of poytrels and trappers, or els at theyr eares, on both sides of theyr heads, sette in bosses of golde, to the intent to florish their withered colour with a moze fullsome brightnesse, by meanes of the mettall cunningly wrought about them, (which as a soyle) may cause them to gather a moze glystring light.

CAP. LXV.

Of the Ile Taprobane, and by what meanes it came first to knowledge: what manner of sayling is there: what is the custome of that Countrey in choosing theyr King, also of the shelfishes Margarits, and perles.



The first discoverers of the Ile of Taprobane now called Zeilan,

Until such time as the rashnes of man serching the Sea thzoughlye found the trueth of the matter, menne thought a great while, that the Ile of Taprobane had bene another wo:ld, and y very same which

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which the Anticthones were beloued to inhabit. But the valiantnes of great Alexander, suffered not the ignorance of the common erro: to continue any longer: but he spzed the renowne of his name euen into these vnknowne places. For Onesicritus Admirall of the flete of Macedonie serching out this land, brought vnto our knowledge howe bigge it is, what it breedeth and in what case it stood. It extendeth seauen thousand furlongs in length, and fve thousande in bredth. It is deuided into two parts with a Riuer. For part thereof is replenished with beastes and Olyppants, greater than Inde beareth, and the rest of it is possessed by men. It is abundantly stozed with moother Perles and all p:ecious stones. It is situate betwene the Casse and the West. It beginneth at y Easterne Sea, and lyeth full before Inde. From the Parsians a nation of Inde it hath bene twenty dayes sayling thither. But forasmuch as they went in boates of Keede and Hypps of Nyle, it is now abridged to seauen daies sayling of one of our Hypps. Betwene them and Inde lyeth a shallow Sea, not aboue sixe fathom deepe, and yet in certaine Channels of such an exceeding depth, that there was neuer Anco: yet that coulde come to the bottome thereof. There is no haede to bee taken of the starres in sayling there. For neither is Charles wayne scene there, neither do the seauen stars called * Vergiliae at any time appeare there. They see the Moone aboue the earth, only from the 8. day to the 16. Where shineth Canopos a bright star, & of very great largnes. They haue the sun rising on their right side, and y sun setting on their left. Wherefore as there is nothing for men to obserue whereby they may saile to arrive at y appointed place: birds lead the whole flight in making to y landward, they vse as a lodestar to direct their course. Ther is no sailing thither but 4. months in

Margarits or moother perles

A shallow Sea,

* They bee also called Pleiades and Athlanrides,

Sayling by the flight of birds

neths in

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monethes in all the yere. Here is all that we knewe of Taprobane vntill the raigne of the Emperoz *Claudianus*, at which time fortune opened a wyder gappe of knowledge. For one that late before was the seruant of *Annius Plocamus* (who then was customer of y red Sea) as he was sayling toward Arabic, was byuen by violence of the North wynde along the Coast of * Carmanic, and the fiftenth day arriued at this shoze and tooke harbzough in a Hauen called Hyppuros. Where learning the language in sixe moneths, and being admitted to the Kinges speeche, hee bzought worde againe, what he had found. That is to say, howe the king wondzed at the mony that was taken with him, because the same beeing stamped with diuers faces, had neuerthelesse like weight. At the contemplation of which equalitie, when hee coueted more earnestlye the frendship of the people of Rome, he sent Ambassadors to vs, of whom the chiefe was Rachias, by whō all things were bzought to our knowledge. Whose men excelled all others in talenesse of personage, and making. They dye theyr hayze, they are gray eyed, grym of countenance, and haue a terrible reere in speaking.

Such of them as are short lined, continue to the age of a hundred yeres: all others liue much longer, and farre beyonde the reache of mans frailtie. They sleepe not from before the day bzeake till the night be shutte in, for they euer ryse before day. They make theyr houses but a little height aboue the ground. Cozne holds alwayes at one stay. They knowe not what Wyne meane. They haue aboundaunce of Apples, and such other kind of fruites. They worshyp *Hercules* for theyr God. In choosing theyr King, nobilitie auaileth not, but the generall consent of the Country. For the people choseth such a one, as is of approued god

* Now called
Rasigur

A description of
the personages
and manners of
the people of
Tapro bac.

The choosing of
theyr king

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good behauiour, and rooted in gentlenesse from bycrable, and at that time an olde man. And this is chiefly requisite in him, that he haue no childezen. For hee that is a Father, though his life be neuer so vertuous he is not admitted to the kingdome. And if perchance in the time of his raigne he beget a childe, hee is deposed. For aboue all thinges this is most straightly obserued, that the kingdome goe not by inheritance. Forthermore, although the King seeme to be neuer so good a Iusticer, yet they will not let him haue the Law in his owne hande. And therefore hee admitteth sortye Moderators, because he shall not sitt alone vpon matters of life and death. Yea and if the iudgment shall then also be misliked: appeale is made to y people, who appoint threescore and ten Judges, to whose determinatiō there is no remedy but they must nedes stand. The King is apparelled in rayment vnlike the common fashon, called *Syrma*, a robe wherewith we see *Liber Pater* was wont to be clad. If it happen that the King himselte be taken tardie in any offence, and thereof convicted, he is punished with death: howebeit, not so that any man layeth bandes vpon him. But by the common consent of the whole Realme, hee is vtterly forbidden the vse of all thinges: yea even communication wyth any manne is denyed him after he is cast. They giue themselues to good nurture vniuersallie. Sometime they spende the time in hunting, and that of no rascall game, for they seeke onely for Wygers or Oliphants. Moreover they ransacke the Seas in fishing, for delight to catch the Sea Tortoyses: the hugeness of whom is such, that the shell of one of them wyll make a house able to receiue a great houtholde of many persons wythout pestring. The greater part of this Ile is parched with heate, and endeth in waste wyldernesse.

The executing
of Iustice

The King is
subiect to the
Lawes,

Theyr pastymes

Monstrous Sea
Tortoyes

. ff. i.

The

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Of the Marga-
rite or Moother
perle,
Of Perles,

The Sea that beateth vpon the one side thereof, groweth so full of Shrubbs (and those of very gréene colour) that sometime the tops of the trees are brushed away with the sternes of Shypps. From the toppes of their Mountaines they beholde the Sea coast of y^e Seres. They delight greatlie in golde: and to garnishe their Cups withall, they set them full of all kynde of Jewels. They helve out Marble that is checkered, and gather great store of Moother perles, and those of the greatest sort. They be Shellyshes in whome this kinde of Stones is sought, which at a certaine time of the yere when desire of conception pricketh them forward, doe thirst after the deaw as after their milke: for desire whereof they gape, and when the Moone sheddeth most aboundance of moisture, they draw the desired humour by a certaine sucking, whereby they conceive and are great with yong, and according to the qualitie of the thing they haue glutted in, such is the disposition of the perles that they breede. For if it bee pure that they haue taken in, their little rounde Stones are white: if it were troubled, either they haue a faint pale colour, or els are stained with a red. Thus haue they their sêde rather of the ayre then of y^e Sea. Finally, as often as they receiue in the morning dew the pearle becommeth clêrer: and when they suck in the evening dew, they become dimmer, and the more they haue haled in, so much the Stone groweth greater. If it chaunce to lighten vpon the suddaine, they shutte for feare, and closing fast for suddaine fearefulness, they take in that which they lose againe ere it be ripe: for then they haue very small Stones, or els none at all. And the Shellyshes themselves haue a kinde of vnderstanding, for they are afraide to haue their issue stayned: insomuch as when the day is at y^e hottest, because their Stones shoulde not bee dimmed with the heate, they

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they ducke vnder the water, and diue into the dépes to saue them from the heate. Neuerthelesse, age soze-standeth this foresight of theirs. For the whitnes decayeth by age, and as the Shellyshes were greater, the perles were more yellowe. While the perle is in the water it is soft, and as soone as it is taken out of the shell it becommeth harde. There are neuer founde above one in a shell, and therefore the Latins call them *Vnions*. They say they be neuer found aboute halfe an inche big. The Shellyshes are afraide to be layde for by the Shypers: and thereon it comes to passe, that they hide themselves for the most part, eyther among the Rocks or els among the Dogfishes. They swymme in scoles. Some one is Captaine of the whole scole. If he be taken, euen those that escaped returne into the nett againe. Inde yeldeth perles, and so doth the Seacoast of Brytaine, as *Iulius Caesar* (by the inscription y^e was written vpon it) witnesseth, that the breastplate which he dedicated to his mother *Venus* in her Temple, was made of British perles. It is a thing comonly knowne that *Lollia Paulina*, the wyfe of the Emperour *Caius*, had a gowne of perles valued then at foure hundred thousande Sestercius: through couetousnes in getting whereof, her father *Marcus Lollius* for spoyling the Kinges of the East, offended *Caius Caesar* the sonne of *Augustus*, and was put out of the Princes fauor, for sorow whereof he poysoned himselfe. This is also redressed by the diligence of olde men, that perles were first brought to Rome in the time of *Sylla*.

Vnions

Perles

f f. ii.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhstor.

CAP. LXVI.

The Iournall of Inde.



From the Ilande

* Aufea there is a directe cut to the firme land. Therfore from the Iland Taprobane let vs returne back to Inde: for the thinges of Inde are worth the seing. But if I shoulde make tariance about the Citties & nations

of Inde, I should passe the bounds of my pzeppurposed abridgment. Next vnto the Ryuer Indus, they had a Cittie named Capissa, which *Cyrus* rased. Arachosia standing vppon the Ryuer Arachota was builded by Semyramis. *Alexander* the great builded the Towne of Cadrusia by Mount Caucasus, wheras also is Alexandria which is thirty furlongs wyde. There are manie other also, but these are of the most renowned. After the Indians the * Ichthyophags possesse the Hill Countreyes: whom great *Alexander* subduing, forbade them to eate fish, for they liued thereby befoze. Beyond these are the deserts of Carmania, then Persia, and so a iourney by Sea, wherein is the Iland of the Sunne which is allwayes red, and not able to be come vnto by any liuing creature: for it killeth all lyuing things that are brought into it. As men returne out of Inde, the first sight that they haue of Charlis waine is at Hytanis a Ryuer of Carmania. They say that the dwelling of Achamenides was in this Coast. Betwene the Promontorie of Carmania and Arabic, is

* In stedde of Aufea it shoulde be Taprobane

Arachosia

* Fisheaters

The Iland of the Sunne

* Rasigut

Iulius Solinus Polyhstor.

fifty miles. Then are there three Iles: about which there come forth salt water Snakes of twenty cubits long. Here it is to be declared, howe the way lyeth from Alexandria in Egypt vnto Inde.

The way from Alexandria in Egypt vnto Inde.

First ye must goe by water vppon the Nyle wyth a Northeast wynde vnto Copton. Then by lande vnto Hydreum. From thence passing over certaine mansions, ye come to Berenice wheras is a Hauē of the red Sea. After that, ye must arrive at a Hauē of Arabic called Ocelis. The next arriuall vnto that is Muzirū, a Parte Towne of Inde, diffamed for Sea Routers. Afterward by diuers Hauens ye come to Cottonare, to which Towne they conuey they pepper in boates made of one whole Trunke. Those that goe to Inde take water eyther befoze the beginning of the dogge dayes, or immediatly after the beginning of them, in the mids of Summer. And when they come backe againe they saile in December. The speediest wynd out of Inde warde is the Northeast. But when they come to the Red sea, then must eyther a Southeast or a full South winde serue. The largenesse of Inde is reported to be seauen thousand and fifty myles. The space of Carmania is a hundred myles, a part wherof is not wythout Wyndes. Moreover, they haue a kind of men that liue by nothing els but by the flesh of Tortoyles, rugged and harye all sauing the face, which alonelieth hath a thynne skinne, and they be clad in skynnes of fishes. They are named * Chelonophages.

Tortoyseaters

¶ f.iii.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXVII.

*Of the Gulfe of Persia, and the Gulfe of Arabie,
and of the Azanian Sea.*



THe red sea breake-
th into these Coasts, and
is deuided into two Gulfs.
Whereof, that which is to-
ward the East, is called the
Gulfe of Persia, because the
Persians inhabit that coast.
It is in compasse six thou-
sande and twenty myles a-
bout. The other Gulfe oueragainst which lyeth Ara-
bie) is called the Arabick Gulfe, and the Ocean that
floweth in there, is called the Azanian Sea. Upon
Carmania ioyneeth Persia, which beginneth at the I-
lande Aphrodisia, welthy of sondry sortes of ryches,
translated sometime into þ name of Parthians, stretch-
ing fiftie myles along the sea coast, where it faceth the
West. The noblest Towne of that Realme is Susa,
in which is the temple of *Susia Diana*. A hundred and
fue and thirty myles from Susa, is the towne Baby-
race, all the inhabitants whereof (for the hatred they
beare to golde,) doe bye vp this kynde of metall, and
delue it deepe in the ground, to the intent they shoulde
not be defiled with the vse thereof, and so worke vn-
righteously for couetousnesse sake. Hereabouts is
most vncertaine measuring of grounds, and not wyth-
out cause, inasmuch as some nations about Persia meet
they lands by Schænes, some by Parasanges, and o-
thersome

The Gulfe of
Persia,

The Gulfe of
Arabie

Persia,

Susa,

The vncertainie
of measuring
in Persia,

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

thersome after an vnknowne manner, so that they
vncertaine order in meeting, maketh that a man can-
not tell what measure to trust vnto.

CAP. LXVIII.

Of Parthia, and of King Cyrus tombe.



PArthia is so large
a Country, that on þ south,
side it encloseth the red sea,
and on the North side the
Hyrceanian Sea. In it are
eightene Kingdoms which
are deuided into two parts.
Eleuen of them which are
called the vpper kingdoms,
beginne at the borders of Armenie, and passe along
the Caspian sea coast, to the land of the Scythians, with
whom they liue like good peaceable neighbors. The
other seauen nether kingdoms (for so they terme the)
haue on the East the Aries and Arians, on the South
Carmania, on the West the Medes, and on the North
the Hyrcanians. And Media it selfe, running ouer-
thwart on the west side, encloseth both the kingdoms
of Parthia. On the North it is bounded with Arme-
nia, on the East it beholdeth the Caspians, on þ South
Persis, and from thence this Coast passeth south to a
Castle which the Wysemen call Passargada, and here
is the Tombe of King Cyrus.

Media,

ff. llii.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXIX.

*Of Babylon, of the Athlantic Ocean, of the I-
lands of the Gorgons, and of the
fortunate Iles.*



Babylon,

He heade of the

Countrey Chaldea is Ba-
bylon, builded by *Semyra-
mis*, so renowned that for
the noblenesse thereof, both
the Assyrians and Mesopo-
tamians yelded into the
name of Babilon. The Cit-
tie is in compasse threescore

myles, enuironed wyth walles two hundred foote
hygh and fiftie foote broade, euery foote being longer
then the foote which we measure wyth, by the bredth
of thre of our longest fingers. The Ryuer Euphrates
runneth thzough it. There is the Temple of *Belus*
Jupiter whom euen the religion it selfe that belæueth
there is a God, reporteth to haue bene the founder of
that heauenly discipline. In spyght of thys Citty, the
Parchyans builded Ctesiphon. But nowe it is time
to retzre to the Coasts of the Ocean, and to call backe
my penne into Aethyop. For as wee haue alreadye
tolde howe the Athlantic Sea taketh his beginning
at the west and at Spayne: so it is also conuenient to
be declared, from whence hee beginneth first to beare
the name of Aclas in these partes of the worlde also.
The Azanian Sea holdeth on vnto the Coaste of Ac-
thyop. The Aethiopian Sea continueth from thence
to

Ctesiphon

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

to the Promontorie Mossylicum, and from thence
forth it taketh againe the name of the Achlantic Ocean.
Wherefore, whereas many haue helde opinion,
that all that part is not possible to bee sayled by reason
of the exceeding heate: *Iuba* auoucheth the contrarie.
And for assured proue that the matter is so indeede, hee
maketh a rehearsall of the Nations & Ilandes by the
way: giuing vs to vnderstande, that all that Sea is
saylable from Inde vnto the Straights of Marrock: so
as it be when the wynde lyeth Southwest & by west,
the blast whereof is able to drie anie Nauie by Ara-
bie, Egypt, and Mauritanie, so they direct theyr course
from that Promontory of Inde which some call Lep-
ten acran, and othersome name Drepanum. *Ptoleo-
uer*, he added the places of harbzough and the distance
of them one from another. For from the promontorie
of Inde to the Ilande Malachus, they asseyne to bee
fiftene hundred myles. From Malachus to Scæneon
two hundred twenty five miles. From thence to the
Ilande Sadanus a hundred and fiftie myles: and so is
made to the open Sea, cyght hundred threescore and
fiftene myles.

The nauigation
from Inde to
Spayne

The same *Iuba* so strueth against the opinion of
manie which saie that most parte of this Coast is vn-
inhabitable of mankind by reason of the heate of the
Sunne, that he asseymeth the Merchantmen to bee
troubled in their passage out of the Isles of Arabie,
which the Arabians called *Ascitæ* possesse, who haue
that name of their dwings. For they ioyne borders to-
gether, and cover them ouer with Leather, and say-
ling forth in this kinde of Shyppe, assaile the passen-
gers with benomed Darts.

For Askos in
Greeke signifi-
eth a bottle or
a Tubbe.

And hee asseymeth also that the scorched Countries
of Aethiop are inhabited by the nations of the Ichyo-
phages and Troglodites, of whom the Troglodites are

The Troglodites

G. i.

so

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

so swift a foote, that they ouertake the wilde Beastes whom they chase. The Ichthyophags are able to swim in the salt water as well as the verie Beastes of the Sea.

In serching the Achlantic Sea euen to the west hee maketh mention of the Isles of the Gorgons also. The Gorgon Isles (as we vnderstand) are ouer against the Promontorie which wee call * Hesperionkeras. These are inhabited by the Monsters called Gorgons: and surely a monstrous nation possesseth them yet. They are distant from the maine land two dayes sayling. *Xenophon Lampacenus* hath reported that *Hanno* King of the Afers waisted ouer into them, and founde women there as swift as byrds, and that of all the number that were scene, but two could bee taken, which were so rough and rugged of bodye, that for a remembraunce of the strange sight, hee hung vp theyr two skynnes for a wonder among other gyfts in the Temple of *Iuno*, which continued there vnto the destruction of Carthage.

Beyond the Gorgons are the Isles of the Hesperides, which (as *Sebosus* affirmeth) are withdrawn for tie dayes sayling into the innermost hart of the Sea. They report that the fortunate Isles lye against the left side of Mauritanie, which *Iuba* sayth are situate vnder the South, but next vnto the West. By reason of the names of these, I suppose a great wonder is looked for: but the matter is not equall to the fame of the worde.

In the first of them which is called Ombrion, neither is nor hath bene anye houses. The toppes of the Hyls are watry with Poles. Kernes growe vp to the bygnes of Trees. Those of them that be blacke, when they be pressed yelde a most bitter liqour, but those that be white, yelde a iuyce good to make drinke of.

They

The Gorgon
Isles.
* The western
horne.

The Canaries

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

They say that another of those Isles is named *Iunoma*, wherein are a fewe cotages ilfaucely pyked at the toppes. The third is nere vnto this and of y same name, but all is bare and naked. The fourth is called * Capraria, which swarmeth beyond al measure with monstrous great Lucerts.

Next followeth * Niuarria, where the ayre is thick and clowdie, and therefore euer snowing. And lastlie * Canaria replenished with Dogs of exceeding hugeness, whereof two were presented to King *Iuba*. In that Ile remain some foundations of buildings. There is great plenty of byrds, fieldes full of fruitfull Trees, places bearing Dates, great store of Pyneapples, a boundance of Honney, and Rivers swarming wyth Fyshes called Silures. Also it is sayde that the wauing Sea casteth vppon monstrous beastes vppon the land, which lying still there and rotting, infect all thinges wyth an horrible stinche, and therefore the qualitie of those Islands agre not altogether to their name.

* Goatland

* Snowland,
* Dogland

Much like a
Sturgion

FINIS.

